





## INTIMATIONS

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[31-3]

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per ½ lb. tin.

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Hongkong, 5th February, 1916

[357]

OREGON PINE.

THE CHINA IMPORT AND  
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Hongkong, 27th June, 1914

[34]

WM. POWELL,  
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WM. POWELL, LTD.

[101]

## QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

## ANNUAL PRIZE-DAY.

Queen's College, the premier Government school in the Colony, held its annual prize-giving yesterday. His Excellency the Governor (Sir Henry May) presided, and there were also present: Lady May, the Director of Education (Mr. T. K. Dealy), Mr. A. W. Grant (Headmaster), Bishop Pozzoni, Messrs. J. de Obaldin (Consent for Panama), G. Piercy, and the following Headmasters of Government Schools:—Messrs. R. E. O. Bird (Ellis Kadoorie), A. O. Brawn (Yauwatt), R. C. Barlow (Victoria British Boys'), W. Kaye (Wanchai), and Morris (Saiyungpun), and Mrs. Tatcher and Miss Clarke (Belilos School).

The Headmaster's annual report stated:—

## ATTENDANCE.

Enrolment during 1914 was 745. The average daily attendance was 488, and was regular. The deviation from the mean was from 451 to 524. This was mostly due to leave granted for sickness and family affairs. The notice of parents and guardians should be drawn to the fact that matters regarding family affairs should be settled as far as possible during the winter, spring or summer vacations. Absence on leave for long periods during the course of the term naturally in litate, against success.

## FINANCE.

The revenue from school fees was \$28,065, and from refunds \$163.75, making a total of \$28,228.75. Expenditure amounted to \$28,531.72. The proportion of revenue to expenditure was 99.79 as against 96.81 last year. Full and Half-free Scholars and Student Interpreters involve a loss to revenue of \$2,615. For 1914 the cost per number on roll is \$74.78 and per average attendance \$113.33. The cause of the increase in cost is mainly due to the *Pari-passu* system which compels us to accept only students whose proficiency in the Vernacular is co-equivalent with their knowledge of English. The substantive Headmaster (Mr. Dealy) has acted as Censor in the Telegraph office from August 1914, and also as Director of Education. The major portion of our staff was also engaged in censor duty during the summer vacation. This involved practically the continuous work of one year for those concerned. The reduction in numbers is also accounted for by the general unrest that has lately prevailed. I do not think we are the only educational establishment which has suffered in this respect. It is noteworthy that during the year only one student left on account of poverty, and only one had to be struck off the register.

## STAFF.

Numerous changes have taken place in the staff. The staff has not been normal, but the changes have been necessary. Messrs. de Martin and de Rome, whose services have been greatly missed, have been deputed for censor duty. Mr. Sutherland has received a commission in the Royal Garrison Artillery. Messrs. Grant, Tanner and James retired from leave and Messrs. Ralston and Foster assumed duty. Mr. Morris and Mr. Barlow were re-transferred to Saiyungpun Government School. Thirteen first year pupil teachers were examined and ten passed, seven second year and all passed, and one third year, who passed. This makes a total of 86 per cent., exactly the same as the result of 1913. The work of the pupil teachers is satisfactory.

## CLASS RESULTS.

The examination of Class 1A is conducted by the University of Hongkong, the Government paying the fee for the Matriculation examination. The certificates are awarded by the University. Our results under the test of the University of Hongkong have been most gratifying. Thirteen students presented themselves for matriculation, and of these 11 passed. We have the honour of a recognition of the fact from Your Excellency on the publication of the result. Those who passed in July 1914 were: Tang Shu Shun, Sin Ho-ming, Li King I, Chan Sik Ki, H. Luen-pik, Chung Tsung Kwai, Tam Cheuk Kai, Un Kwan, Geo. D. Chan, Pun Ching-to, and Omar El. Arculli.

The results in the other Classes are tabulated below:—

	Class Exam.	Passes	Passes%
Upper School	1	26	16
	2	86	63
	3	102	94
		214	176
Remove Classes	4	70	67
	5	69	61
	6	59	50
		198	178
Lower Classes	7	45	42
	8	5	5
		50	47
Total (1914)		462	401
(1913)		531	440

This shows improvement in the percentage of passes.

## CURRICULUM.

This comprises in all twenty-three subjects. In Classes 1, 2 and 3 fourteen to fifteen subjects are compulsory. In Classes 4 and 5 there are eleven compulsory subjects. In Classes 6, there are 9. In Class 7 there are 8. In Class 8 (the lowest) there are 6.

In the Upper School—Classes 1, 2 and 3—the strain of fifteen compulsory subjects prevents exceptionally good results. English, French, and mathematics only fair; Chinese translation and vernacular were also fair. Mr. Wells (Translation Master) states in his report that "the results of the examination may be said to be that more study of English and Chinese is needed in order to make the students proficient in Translation."

A summary of the Remove and Lower School shows that English generally—with the exception of dictation—is satisfactory. In this connection I desire to point out that Mr. Wells in his report emphasizes the fact that students in the senior English Classes are unable to spell words which are taught in classes 6 and 7. This may be accounted

for by the fact that out of the 204 hours' work allotted per week to various subjects, no less than 74 to 8 are devoted to the study of Chinese.

The solution of the difficulty lies in the development of the *Pari-passu* system already referred to, whereby students will be able to devote more of their time to English. It may be a temporary fall in numbers, but, I hope, a vast improvement in efficiency.

Before leaving this section I would say that the greatest strain lies in the multiplicity of subjects. The adoption of a full course and commercial course lead to more differentiation in the subjects taken. Algebra as a class subject in commercial classes might be omitted to allow more time for purely commercial subjects for those students who have the intention to become business men. It would leave more time for book-keeping and shorthand. Hygiene need not be taught as a separate subject and would be better placed under the term of English.

## BUILDING AND EQUIPMENT.

Our thanks are due to the Hon. Director of Public Works for the excellent condition of the building. Although we have not yet got our new Laboratory the temporary building is efficiently equipped. Now that the necessary apparatus has arrived I think that our results in Science next July will be good. The students are under Mr. A. H. Crook, and take the keenest interest in everything in the nature of science. We have now a meteorological return daily and the yearly returns are published in the school magazine.

## ATHLETICS.

The year under review has been an eminently satisfactory one for the College, no less than four Championships being secured. The Sports and Games Club inaugurated last year is in a flourishing condition and a large, increasing number of boys take full advantage of the various branches of sport organised under its control.

At the Annual Schools Sports one of our pupils—F. Shamsudeen—won the senior Championship Gold Medal given to the best all-round athlete at the meeting.

The Senior XI succeeded in winning the Hongkong Schools Senior League Shield. The Junior XI also had a very successful season, but were beaten in the final match by Wantai, who secured the cup.

Two teams entered for the Hongkong Schools Volley Ball League. The "A" team were successful in winning the shield, and they have since won the trophy again. It is interesting to note in this connection that in our volley-ball teams 29 out of the 80 players were Chinese boys. The non-Chinese boy was Emoron.

During the summer, bathing parties and picnics were held. The season was brought to a close by the annual aquatic sports, at which our team succeeded in winning the Swimming Challenge Shield.

This keenness and success in sport is due to Your Excellency's advice in 1913. Our thanks are also due to Messrs. Barlow, Bird, Edwards, Forster and Ralston for the care and encouragement they have given.

I may add that from the various matches I have seen played by our boys they showed a most keen and well-behaved attitude.

We hope that we will soon be able to begin our Pavilion, but the foundation has not yet been laid. It is under the consideration of the Public Works Department. Queen's is far away from Causeway Bay; a place in which to effect a change of garment is quite necessary.

## GENERAL.

Situations have been obtained by students who have left Queen's College during the year are as follows:—

Government, Hongkong	11
Government, Chinese	9
Business, Hongkong	18
Business, Abroad	23
University, Hongkong	2

Canton, Shanghai and Tientsin claimed the majority of our business men abroad.

In classes 1, 2, and 3, I commenced a series of monthly problem papers in mathematics to stir up the spirit of emulation among the students. Although it is yet too soon to judge of the final result, the objective of emulation has been attained.

The Chess Club is well attended and several players show a good knowledge of the game. Many additions have been made during the year to both the lending and reference libraries. The number of issues from the former during the year was 650, a large increase on last year. The reference library has also been largely used by the staff.

Discipline is satisfactory. It is, however, difficult sometimes to ascertain if a boy is wearing European or Chinese costume. It is a period of change, so we must await a decision. The Prefects continue to do their duties well.

Your Excellency distributed the prizes here two years ago and observed that neither in examinations nor in athletics that year did Queen's College occupy the commanding position that was expected from the premier school of the Colony. Your Excellency said that you would leave the examinations to the masters of the College, but that you would summon a representative committee of masters to meet you at Government House to discuss the not unimportant question of athletics.

Since that time Queen's College has reassured herself in examinations by winning the King Edward Scholarship at the Hongkong University.

In the region of athletics the shields which are put up in front of this day will bear testimony to our prowess. I have every confidence that in another branch of athletics—a branch for which only a half-blue is awarded at Oxford and Cambridge—the Pollock shield for chess will soon come to stay at Queen's College.

Apart from athletics I consider that the social life of the College compares favourably with that of the best public schools at home. The Tuck-shop Committee is never backward in sending us prizes out of its profits, the Chess Club is always anxious to share its tea and cakes, the English-speaking Club is going excellently, the Musical Club is not silent, the Amateur Dramatic Club is active, while the College magazine, the *Yellow Dragon*, is in such demand that it rapidly goes out of print as soon as it appears, and masters have to buy back copies from their pupils to send to their friends in distant lands. I again wish to give my heartfelt thanks to the generous reply given to our request for subscriptions to our Prize Fund. It has been well responded to. The names of the subscribers are prominently posted at the entrance of Queen's College.

## LIST OF PRIZE-WINNERS.

The Prize List is as follows:—

## SCHOLARSHIPS, 1914.

Class 1.—Senior Morrison, Tang Shu-sham; Stewart, Chan Sik-ki; Senior Bellios, Geo. D. Chan; Blake, Un Kwan; Wright, Tam Cheuk-kai.

Class 2.—Ho Tung, Li Ping-sham; Ho Kom-tong, Chan Fuk-him.

Class 3.—Junior Bellios, Lau Shu-chuen; Ho Kook, Kung Ping-ling.

Class 4.—Junior Morrison, Yeung Kashi; Alfred May, Lam Ching-un.

## GOVERNMENT FREE SCHOLARSHIPS.

Class 4.—1, Chan In-chau; 2, Mak Man-po; 3, Parab Singh; 4, Siu Tsou-mui; 5, Tam Shiu-ki.

## SPECIAL PRIZES.

Ralph's Senior Prefect Medal, Tang Shu-sham. Macell Memorial Prize, Omar El Arculli. Bellios Mathematical Prize, Tang Shu-sham. Arculli Composition Prize—Class 1, J. M. d'Almada e Castro; Class 2, Lo Man-hing; Class 3, Kong Yuk-tong. U. Ramin Literature Prize—G. B. Chan. Pupil Teacher Prize—3rd year, not awarded, percentage too low; 2nd year, Li Yung-shau; 3rd year, Leung Siu-sang. Special Translation.—E to C, Ho Luen-pik; C to B, Kong Yuk-tong.

## HISTORY.

1A, Tam Cheuk-kai; B, Pun Yau-hung; C, not awarded; 2A, Li Ping-sham; B, S. A. Hamid; C, Yeung Wa-fui; D, Liang Kwok-ying; 3A, Li Sung.

## COMPOSITION.

1A, Geo. D. Chan; B, Arculli Composition Prize to J. M. d'Almada e Castro; C, not awarded; 2A, Arculli Composition Prize to To Man-bin; B, S. A. Hamid; C, Yeung Wa-fui; D, A. H. Samy; 3A, Arculli Composition Prize to Kong Yuk-tong; B, Lau Shu-chuen; C, Lau Ying-cheung; D, Hu Po-lau.

## CLASS PRIZES.

1A.—1, Siu Ho-ming; 2, Chung Tsung-kwai. 1B.—1, Pun Yau-hung; 2, Chan Kai-ching. 1C.—Not awarded, percentage too low. 2A.—1, Cheung Him; 2, Hu Kwok-leung. 2B.—1, Ku Man-pui; 2, Chan U-ko. 2C.—1, Yeung Wa-fui; 2, Wong Shiu-ki. 2D.—1, Lo Man-ki; 2, Tong Kwai-yat. 3A.—1, Kong Yuk-tong; 2, Li Hing. 3B.—1, Cheung Kin-wai; 2, Pun Hon-cheung. 3C.—1, Leung Tsung-yan; 2, Lau Ying-cheung. 3D.—1, Hu Po-lau; 2, Li Un-cheung. 4A.—1, Leung Man-luk; 2, S. A. Ismail. 4B.—1, Tso Shuen-mo; 2, Lam Sik-lai. 4C.—Not awarded, percentage too low. 5A.—1, Tso Shuen-mo; 2, Tam Wai-ying. B.—1, Tsung Siu-lam; 2, Mok Tung-soi. C.—1, Mok Tung-ping; 2, Lo Hing-ji. 6A.—1, Tso Chiu-ko; 2, U Yin-ping. 6B.—1, Pun U-ko; 2, Cheung Nai-pi. Lower 6.—1, Chan Ki-kui; 2, Kwan Koon-ming. 7A.—1, Wai Tat; 2, Wai Yu. 7B.—1, So Tsang-hi; 2, Hung Shung-kai. 8.—1, Lam Ming-fun; 2, Cheng Man-kwong.

## VERNACULAR PRIZE-WINNERS.

Upper School.—Class 3, Chung Tsung-kwai, 1A; Chau Man-chung, 3A. Lower School.—Class 3, Ho Kwai-tin, 4A. Class 4, Wong Tsung-ying, 4A; Lau Ping-tang, 5A. Class 5, Tung Cheung-ying, 4A; The Chun-mo, 6A; Hung Shung-ki, 7B. Class 6, Chau Man-shang, 4A; Ko Shun-che, 5C; Fung U-ko, 6B. Class 7, Fung U-ki, 4C; Wong Pok-hing, 5B; Chan Tak-wai, 7B; Wai U, 7A.

His Excellency said he thought they would all agree that the report was a most satisfactory one. It showed that that great school had more than held its own both in competition with other schools in the Colony and also, he was glad to see, in the field of athletics. Athletics were all-important, not only because they enabled boys to keep in a sound and fit state of health, but because they trained the character. A boy or a man who could not play a game fairly was not to be trusted in the business of life. They would find that to be a fact demonstrated in every-day life. He noticed in the report a reference to a difficulty in determining whether a boy was dressed in European or Chinese costume. It did not matter which costume the boys adopted, but he would say that, in his opinion, and in the opinion of a great many other Europeans, it was a pity to spoil Chinese costume, which was exceedingly useful, picturesque, and, moreover, very becoming, by superimposing upon it articles of European dress. The Races were coming on soon, and he very often looked down from his box upon the crowd beneath, and saw Chinese dressed in beautiful silks, which looked exceedingly handsome, and on top of the figure was placed a disreputable European hat—perhaps a straw, or a beaver, or even a billy-cock. (Laughter.) It was not a picturesque article—very few English hats were. He would suggest to the Chinese that they should adopt some sort of Chinese hat, which would harmonize with their own costume. Referring to the multiplicity of subjects complained of in the Headmaster's report, His Excellency said that was a characteristic of modern schools, even in England, and he would ask the Headmaster to submit to him proposals for reducing the number of subjects, and concentrating more on the most important.

(His Excellency then proceeded to speak on the subject of the war. This portion of the speech will be found under a separate heading on page 5.) The proceedings terminated with hearty cheers for His Majesty the King, H.E. the Governor, and the Visitors and Prize-donors. A resolution passed by the Hamburg Chamber of Commerce records the opinion that: "England's conduct of the war, 'not all morality and chivalry.' This is a natural deduction from the doctrine that whatever Germany wishes to do is *ipso facto* right, and whoever opposes it is inherently criminal."

## INTIMATIONS

## JUST LANDED:

"HIRANO MINERAL  
WATER"

IN QUARTS, PINTS AND SPLITS.

Bottled by the

IMPERIAL MINERAL WATER CO.,  
LTD., OSAKA.

By appointment to the Imperial Household of Japan, Officially Recommended by the Medical Colleges of The Imperial Universities of Tokyo and Kyoto.

(SAMPLES FREE).

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK,  
MACGREGOR & C.

[12]

## NOTICES OF FIRMS

## NOTICE.

THE EAST INDIA SEA AND FIRE  
INSURANCE COMPANY.

WE HAVE taken over the Agency of the above Company in Hongkong and are now prepared to grant FIRE and MARINE policies of Insurance at Current Rates.  
THE CHINA COMMERCIAL CO.,  
3, Duddell Street,  
Hongkong, 16th January, 1915. [179]

## NOTICE.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.  
OF PARIS.

WE HAVE taken over the Agency of the above Company formerly held by Messrs. Siemens & Co., and are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS from this date.  
CREDIT FONCIER D'EXTREME-ORIENT  
Princes' Buildings,  
Hongkong, 20th January, 1915. [191]

## THE IDEAL DISTEMPER

"SYNOLEO"

(Registered).

THE question of wall decoration is one which should secure first consideration in the decoration of the Home.

"SYNOLEO" is the Distemper supplied in a beautiful range of artistic tints, suitable for inside or outside use, which produces that soft velvet finish so looked for in modern House decoration.

"SYNOLEO" only requires the addition of cold water to make it ready for immediate use.

Send for tint book and fullest information to the Manufacturers:—

WILKINSON,  
HEYWOOD &  
CLARK, LD.

(HONGKONG BRANCH),

ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

Telephone: 762.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1914. [106-3]

## TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.  
Apply—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1915. [45]

## WANTED.

LARGE OFFICES, preferably facing L. Harbour, from June or July.  
Apply to—  
Box No. 29,  
Care of "Daily Press" Office,  
Hongkong, 29th January, 1915. [222]

## WANTED.

WIRELESS OPERATOR for a sea voyage.  
Apply—  
"SHIPPING" Office,  
Care of "Daily Press" Office,  
Hongkong, 26th January, 1915. [269]



## HOUSES TO LET.

## QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET, the South-West portion of the FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank, lately in occupation of the German Bank.

GODOWN, No. 3, Ice House Street.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1915. [35]

## TO BE LET.

FIRST FLOOR of 11, Queen's Road Central, from 1st March next, now occupied by the Telephone Company.

Apply to—  
THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.  
Hongkong, 9th December, 1914. [50]

## TO LET.

No. 168, THE PEAK, "THE KENNELS."

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1915. [64]

## TO LET.

FILATE in Humphrey's Buildings and Nathan Road, Kowloon.

SIX-ROOMED HOUSE in Minden Row.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES at Kowloon.

Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.  
Alexander Buildings,  
Hongkong, 12th November, 1914. [105]

## TO LET.

TWO VERY LARGE and SPACIOUS GODOWNS, Inland Lot No. 42, Praya East. Immediate possession.

Apply to—  
N. MODY & CO.,  
No. 34, Queen's Road Central,  
Hongkong, 6th February, 1915. [258]

## TO LET.

No. 1, NATHAN ROAD, Kowloon (No. 1, Fairview), from 1st February.

"ROGATE," Austin Road, Kowloon, from 1st February, 1915.

"ELLANDONAN," No. 54, Mount Kallett Road. 5 Rooms unfurnished, from 1st March.

No. 2, DES VEXU VILLAS, 51, PEAK (unfurnished).

No. 7, "MOUNTAIN VIEW," PEAK, ROOMS, suitable for Offices, on the First Floor of No. 3, Duddell Street.

No. 62, THE PEAK (No. 2, CAMERON VILLAS), Furnished.

"KIRKENDALL," Furnished, No. 122, Plantation Road, Peak.

"BEACONSFIELD," Battery Path, No. 58, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS), Small Bungalow adjoining "GLENSHIEL," Barker Road, Peak.

Apply to—  
LINTSEAD & DAVIS,  
3rd Floor, Alexander Buildings,  
Hongkong, 18th January, 1915. [43]

## TO LET.

No. 5, "TORRES BUILDINGS," No. 2, "ROSE TERRACE" (14, Nathan Road), Kowloon.

Apply to—  
SPANISH DOMINICAN PROSECUTOR.  
Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [253]

## TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's BUILDING, Second Floor, overlooking Harbour, immediate possession.

Apply to—  
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.  
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

## TO LET—FROM 1st MARCH, 1915.

NOS. 1 and 2, STOCKWELL VILLAS, Kowloon, with open Tennis Lawn and Gardens around, at present in the occupation of the Officers Mess 40th Pathans.

Apply to—  
STEPHENS & WILLSON,  
Solicitors for the Owner,  
Hongkong, 3rd February, 1915. [251]

## TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

25, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD, 1st FLOOR, 110, THE PEAK, GODOWNS, New Peas, Kennedy Town, GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 5th February, 1915. [38]

## TO LET.

From 1st March.

GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.

3 ROOMS, Top Floor, No. 18, Ice House Street.

Apply to—  
A. R. AVASIA,  
Care of E. PABANAY,  
No. 1, Duddell Street,  
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [244]

## TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

No. 2, STEWART TERRACE, Furnished and newly done up.

Apply to—  
H. E. POLLOCK,  
Princess's Building,  
Hongkong, 20th January, 1915. [53]

## TO LET—FURNISHED.

BISHOP'S LODGE NORTH, No. 12, THE PEAK, From 1st May next.

For further particulars apply to—  
FALMER & TURNER,  
Alexander Buildings, 3rd Floor,  
Hongkong, 30th January, 1915. [229]

## TO LET.

IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, VERY CONVENIENT OFFICES and ROOMS, including a Fine Commodious Suite.

Apply to—  
SECRETARY,  
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,  
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1914. [38]

## THE RUSSIAN BUDGET.

## RUSSIA'S FOREIGN RELATIONS.

## ENORMOUS INCREASE IN SAVINGS DEPOSITS.

HARBIN, January 27th.

The sessions of the Duma Budget Committee opened in the presence of nearly all the Ministers and their associates, representatives of departments. The Members of the Budget Committee were in full force, and there were also present many other Members of the Duma. M. Aleksenko presided. A general discussion of the Budget at once began. The Government Auditor, acting for the Minister of Finance, explained that the extraordinary military situation had to be taken into consideration. Russia's economic position was enduring a certain test, but the population of the country were not suffering severe losses. The economic situation was really prosperous. This was undoubtedly due to the Imperial prohibition of spirituous liquors. In proof of his assertion the Auditor pointed out that there had been a remarkable increase in public savings deposits. In December, 1913, these amounted to 700,000 roubles, whereas in December, 1914, they reached 23,100,000. In the first week in January, 1914, the figures were 300,000 and for the same period of 1915 they were 15,300,000. The total deposits in 1913 were 34,000,000 roubles, and in 1914, 84,000,000. These figures as well as others that could be quoted bear witness to the firm strength of our great country.

## PROGRESSIVE INCOME TAX.

M. Shingareff, a Delegate, made a long speech dealing with the necessity to bring several administrative measures into accord with continual progress of the country. He urged that there should be a union of all public circles, and the introduction of a progressive income tax instead of smaller separate measures.

In reply the Auditor emphasized that the introduction of an income tax would not be a perfect panacea. The total to be derived from an income tax, which had been determined by M. Shingareff himself—120,000,000—would not be sufficient to cover future expenditure.

## LIQUOR PROHIBITION AFTER WAR.

Delegate Opatshinin asked whether prohibition would continue after the war. The Auditor replied that the sale of vodka products from the Government wine stores had been abolished forever. As regarded the sale of alcoholic liquors by private persons, the Ministry of Finance was drafting new laws for introduction into the legislative assemblies in accordance with the Imperial Rescript.

## RUSSIA'S FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Delegate Kovalevsky contended that it would be advisable for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to explain as far as possible Russia's relations with Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria and Sweden, and the position of questions concerning the Straits of Palestine, Persia and Afghanistan. M. Kovalevsky continued: "If we assist Russia was on guard and that a satisfactory settlement would be reached we should feel tranquil. As regards Palestine in general political interests are insignificant, but all wars in the near East have had an important bearing on the Holy Land during the last hundred years. The question of our relations with Sweden specially interests us now, as during this war the main transit is through Sweden and the matter of connecting the Russian and Swedish railways assumes a new importance. If regular communication were established it would assist the exchange of freights to a marked degree." It was also important to know whether the Government would lend an ear to the voice of the legislature when the time came to draft the preliminary terms of peace. "We quite understand," said M. Kovalevsky, "that it is not the business of the legislature to prepare terms of peace, but we consider that our presence would be useful in Petrograd when the terms are being drafted. Members of the legislature as a whole body might discuss the matter with experienced personages who know the local conditions of various places."

M. Krupensky made inquiries regarding Russia's relations with China and Japan, the condition of Russian prisoners in other countries and of enemy prisoners in Russia.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs replied to all these questions exhaustively and fully satisfied the Members of the Budget Committee. The replies, however, were not issued for publication. M. Sazanoff then announced that he would request Imperial sanction to explain Russia's foreign policy prior to the general meeting of the Duma (January 31st).

ALLIES' RELATIONS IRREPROACHABLE.

Delegate Levashoff asked several direct questions concerning the foreign policy and in the course of his reply M. Sazanoff said that Britain was bearing more of the burden of war than was intended at first. The relations of Russia and all the Allies were more than irreproachable.

## PREMATURE CONCLUSION OF PEACE.

Delegate Mitukoff asked whether there was any danger of a premature conclusion of peace, and strongly emphasized that a positive answer would serve to bring general tranquillity. M. Sazanoff answered: "I can assure you that the Government will strictly observe the Imperial Manifesto."

Delegate Mitukoff said that the Imperial Manifesto only spoke of expelling the enemy from our territory. M. Sazanoff replied: "Russia is bound by her agreement with the other Allies, and the words of the Imperial Manifesto cannot be understood to be so limited."

## BELGIAN RELIEF FUND.

## DONATIONS FROM HONGKONG.

The following donations have been sent home to Lady Lugard for the Belgian Relief Fund:

Mr. Ho Tung	£ 0 0
Collected at a ladies' bridge tournament at Kingsclere	106 14 0
Sir Henry May	25 0 0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2139 13 0</b>

## OVERLAND TO THE FAR EAST.

## A NEW ROUTE THROUGH SCANDINAVIA.

## NEED OF IMPROVEMENT.

## [FROM "THE TIMES" Peking Correspondent.]

PETROGRAD, December 15th.

One of the minor effects of the war has been to render difficult the passage of travellers between Russia and England. The trans-Siberian route, which of recent years has been deservedly patronized in large numbers by travellers to the Far East, is also involved. Immediately on the outbreak of war, of course, railway traffic to Russia through Germany ceased, whilst the Siberian traffic via Moscow and Petrograd became wholly disorganized. Owing to military requirements, travellers from China to the Russian capital took nearly four weeks to complete this journey, whilst one distinguished Russian official actually spent over a month on the road from Petrograd to Peking.

To reach Russia from England it became necessary to take ship for Denmark, Norway, or Sweden, and thereafter to trust to luck to find a way to Russia. Later in the day the establishment of regular daily sailings by a Norwegian shipping company between Newcastle and Bergen fixed the most convenient route as Bergen-Christiansia-Stockholm by rail, then steamer to Rangoon in Finland and thence by the Finnish railways to Petrograd. But a German warship speedily rendered the Stockholm-Rangoon voyage unsafe for able-bodied subjects of belligerent countries by boarding one of the steamers and capturing everybody coming within this category, including a number of British sailors returning from Russia. Henceforward it was necessary for those who did not care to run the risk of internment in Germany to travel by rail round the Gulf of Bothnia, whereby connection could be made with the Swedish railways, whereas the journey to Bergen became comparatively simple. The final development in connection with this route has been the sinking of three Swedish ships off the Finnish coast by German mines, and the diversion of all passenger traffic, including neutrals, by rail round the Gulf of Bothnia.

## THE START.

The writer has just completed this journey in "record" time, thanks to recent improvements by the Swedish and Russian railways. Leaving King's Cross at 5 p.m. on December 8th, Newcastle was reached before midnight, and the steamer boarded without delay. The boat lay in the river that night and sailed at daylight in the morning, making Bergen the following evening at 5 (December 8th), after an uncommonly favourable passage. At 6.40 the Norwegian train left for Christiansia, where it arrived in the morning (December 9th) just in time to make connection with the ordinary mail to Stockholm. Stockholm was reached the same night, three hours too late to catch the north-bound train to the top of the Gulf.

This part of the journey is comfortable enough, but the connection at Christiansia is always doubtful, while food is obtained only by unsatisfactory rushes to the buffet. To meet the needs of the situation the Norwegian and Swedish railway administrations ought to provide restaurant cars throughout the journey; to ensure connection without change of carriage at Christiansia; and to arrange that the through train from Bergen should connect with the north-bound train at Stockholm, and so obviate the necessity of having to spend a night and a day at Stockholm. Travellers are warned that luggage registered through from Bergen is not exempt from examination at the Swedish frontier. The writer had no notice on the subject, and his baggage was left behind, causing much vexation and a delay of 24 hours at Stockholm.

## A MIX UP.

Sleepers were provided the first night out from Stockholm, but for the second it was ordained that travellers must sleep at Boden, and proceed by another train in the morning. But so many passengers booked that a second train was added, and the hotel accommodation was swamped. A dreadful "mix up" ensued. The two trains were amalgamated at Boden and proceeded that night to the Swedish frontier, sleeping accommodation and heating being insufficient. The train then arrived at the terminus at Karungi at 7 a.m., pitch dark, and the temperature at 15deg. below zero Fahrenheit, that is, 47deg. frost. Cook's agents at Stockholm had sold most of the passenger's tickets for sleighs to take a passenger and his baggage from Karungi to Tornea, the terminus of the Finnish railways, a distance of 30 miles. There being no sleighs on the ground, no sleighs were available, and a great scramble followed for the country carriages in waiting. The drivers repudiated the 8 crowns paid for the sleighs, and demanded large sums for the conveyance of baggage. Two motors turned up in the course of the morning, and were engaged at fancy prices. The 24 hours' drive by carriage, in the peevish cold, was a considerable trial for a strong man, and was very hard on the women travellers, of whom there were many. Another scramble for sleeping accommodation ensued at Tornea, where those who left their baggage to follow had to wait at Tornea to see it through the Russian Customs, thereby missing the train that left at 5 p.m.

## A PIECE OF LUCK.

The writer was one of the lucky ones and got away the same evening (December 12th). The train was due at Petrograd at 10 p.m. on the following night, but was four hours late, arriving at 2 a.m. on December 15th. Thus the total time from London to Petrograd was 8 days 9 hours, of which one day was lost waiting for baggage at Stockholm. As regards the latter part of the journey, both the Swedish and Russian railways ought to provide restaurant cars, while the Swedes certainly ought to remedy the scandalous state of affairs between Karungi and Tornea. The employment of motors for

passengers and baggage is easily possible, would be inexpensive, and would rob the journey of most of its terrors, except that of tediousness. The writer's carriage broke a wheel on the way, and deposited him and his baggage on the road. Fortunately just walking in such cold was rather a pleasure than otherwise.

By arriving at Petrograd on the morning of December 15th it became possible to book by the weekly Siberian train starting the same evening. This is now stated to be running to schedule, and if that proves to be the case, Peking will be reached on Christmas Day. It remains to be seen.

## ARRIVAL AT PEKING.

PEKING, January 2nd.

I have arrived here via Siberia from London after a journey of 20 days. From Petrograd to Kharbin the passage was only three days longer than express schedule. The journey was continued by the Russian, Japanese, and Chinese railways. The Russian railway will shortly inaugurate a through express service between Petrograd and Vladivostok, and other improvements are probable elsewhere on the Siberian route, which therefore for mails and passengers will obviously be the quickest to the Far East.

## THE FUTURE OF KIAOCHOU.

## ADVICE TO JAPAN BY FORMER BRITISH CONSUL-GENERAL.

The following article by Mr. J. C. Hall, lately British Consul-General at Yokohama, and now retired, is taken from the December issue of the *Positivists Review* published in London:

"Although a small British force co-operated with our Japanese Ally in the capture of Tsingtao, it is beyond question that the Japanese forces could have taken it unassisted. Therefore Japan must necessarily have the predominant voice in deciding what is to be done with the Kaiser's place in the sun—the pampered hantling of his own mailed fist *settled*—when the terms of peace are settled. The decision will be a momentous one for the future of Japan; and, fortunately, the present Japanese Government may be trusted to rise to the height of the occasion. Even so late as three years ago it might have been different, for Japan then was under the domination of a military oligarchy, and of a Premier whose aims and methods were very similar to those of Prussian Junkers. But the Japanese nation has been quicker than the German in ridding itself of its retrograde rulers, and under a pacific civilian statesman of Count Okuma's calibre, the only wise course of action as regards the disposal of Kiaochow is likely to be adopted. It should, of course, be given back to China, its lawful owner. *This dot qui esto dat.* At the close of the war both Wei-hai-wei and Kiaochow ought to be restored to China by British and the Japan Governments. To Japan, the moral gain of so doing will be immense, for she will thereby confitiate at one and the same time both her great, powerful, and peaceful neighbours, China and the United States of America. These are the two great Moral Force Governments of the modern world, and the sympathy between them is naturally closer than it could ever be between America and a military Japan. Any action on Japan's part that would antagonize China would inevitably alienate American public opinion. The present, in fact, is Japan's opportunity to set herself right with America for good and all; and even if China may be making it somewhat hard for her to be so generous, there should be neither hesitation nor equivocation in announcing what she intends to do with Kiaochow now that it is taken. It should not be forgotten that ten years ago Yuan Shih-kai memorialized the Manchukuo Government in favour of an alliance with Japan. Is so favourable an opportunity as the present likely to occur within any foreseeable time for laying deep the foundation of so desirable an alliance? Once formed, such alliance might easily become the pivot of a noble quadruple entente between the two pairs of friends, Great Britain and Japan on one side, America and China on the other—a band of amity encircling the globe and embracing nearly half the human race."

## THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

## CORPS ORDERS BY MAJOR D. MACDONALD.

MURDER.

1.—Trained men and recruits of the Corps who have not fired Part 1 of the Musketry Course must do so on Saturday, 13th inst., at 2.30 p.m., or on Sunday, 14th inst., at 9.30 a.m. Members must attend punctually at the times stated. Any man arriving late will not be allowed to fire. Officer on duty in the Butts, Saturday, 13th inst., Lieut. Ross. Officer on duty in the Butts, Sunday, 14th inst., 2nd Lieut. Cunningham. An Officer of the Scout Company will attend to take charge of the firing point each day and N.C.O.s of each unit firing will be present to assist the Instructor. Field glasses should be carried by every man possessing them.

## PARADES.

2.—No. 1754 Pto. W. J. Hill from H.K.V.R. to Engineer Co., dated 8th February, 1915.

FIELD DAY 7th FEBRUARY, 1915.

3.—O.C.s. Companies and Sections are requested to send to the Orderly Room as soon as possible a list of the members of their units who were not on parade and the reasons for their absence.

4.—The N.C.O.s. drill to-day will be at Headquarters, instead of on the Cricket Ground.

Parades for to-day (Tuesday).

6.15 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections Artillery and Left Section M.G. Co. 10 pdr. drill at Headquarters.

Remainder, Bayonet fighting under Co. Commanders on Cricket Ground.

DETAIL.

5.—Orderly Officer: Lieut. Kennett. Orderly Sergeant: Sergt. Cooper. To furnish Guard to-night: Centre Section M.G. Co.

G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.O.

## INTIMATIONS

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; Co.

## SPORTS SPORTS

From \$3.75 FOOTBALLS \$11.00 Each.

THE GENUINE "MCGREGOR" FOOTBALLS AND FOOTBALL BOOTS. AS USED IN THE ENGLISH CUP FINALS.

From \$6.00 Each. CRICKET BATS From \$6.00 Each.

WISDEN, STUART SURRIDGE, SPALDING AND GRADDIGE.

\$1.00 to \$4.50 CRICKET BALLS \$1.00 to \$4.50

LEG-GUARDS, GAUNTLETS, BATTING GLOVES.

## HOCKEY STICKS

HOCKEY BALLS, SHIN-GUARDS, RUBBER RINGS, KNEE-CAP BANDAGES WITH FELT PADS.

A LARGE SELECTION OF

TENNIS RACKETS AND ACCESSORIES.

From \$3.50 GOLF CLUBS From \$3.50

BALLS, CADDY BAGS AND ACCESSORIES.

SPECIAL RATES TO CLUBS.

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; Co.

## REMINGTON JUNIOR.

"A LONG FELT WANT SUPPLIED AT LAST."

"THE REMINGTON JUNIOR."

PORTABLE TYPEWRITER FOR TRAVELLERS, SMALL RETAILERS, DOCTORS, CLERGYMEN, AND OTHER PROFESSIONAL MEN, Etc., Etc.

SPECIAL FEATURES: Simplicity, Compactness, Durability, Portability. Weight 16 lbs., in leather travelling case 21 lbs.

The Remington "JUNIOR" is a Typewriter of true Remington quality, but is smaller, lighter and more compact and portable than the Standard Remington Model. It embodies the latest Remington ideas in Remington construction, visible writing, back spacer, automatic ribbon movement, improved paper feed, and release, etc., etc.

It is swift and easy, does beautiful work and is so simple in construction that its skilled operation is quickly learned by anybody. No lessons needed. Though just as well made as any of the regular models, its price is only about half of the Standard Model.

It is built for the non-user, for the immense army of people who need a Typewriter and have always needed one, but who would not get the Standard Model because their requirements are different. In one word, it is built for people who will operate their own Machines.

For further particulars, catalogues, etc., apply—

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO. (INCORPORATED), NEW YORK.

HONGKONG AGENCY, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 20th November, 1914. [50]

NOTICE.

WE HAVE BEEN APPOINTED

SOLE AGENTS

IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA FOR

SAKURA BEER

BREWED AND BOTTLED BY

THE TEIKOKU BREWERY

CO., LTD.

MOJI, JAPAN.

This is an Excellent Beer

and moreover **CHEAP.**

PRICES, ETC., ON APPLICATION TO—

DONNELLY & WHYTE,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TEL. 636.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1914. [49]



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

## ANNUAL SHOW.

THE FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SHOW will be held on the 4th and 5th MARCH, in the Botanic Gardens. Intending Exhibitors should send their entry forms to the Hon. Secretary not later than 25th February. Copies of Rules and Schedules may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary.

F. HOWELL,  
10A, Des Voeux Road Central.  
Hongkong, 9th February, 1915. [267]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES' NATIONAL RELIEF FUND, AND OTHER CHARITABLE PURPOSES.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

On THURSDAY, the 18th February, 1915, at 3 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

A 40 H.P. FOUR-CYLINDER LIMOUSINE CAR.

Built by STRODARD DAVYSON, Seating accommodation for Six Passengers, in Perfect Running Order.

On View at the Garage of the Dragon Cycle Co.

Inspecting Orders will be issued by the Undersigned.

Trans.—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 9th February, 1915. [268]



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Provost Marshal, Head Quarters Office, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height, complexion and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes to the Provost Marshal at Head Quarters Office between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1915. [267]

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Public that the FIRST REPAYMENT OF PRINCIPAL of the 8% NANKING MILITARY BONDS will be made on the 22nd of FEBRUARY, 1915. In pursuance of the Regulations of the said Loan, only One-Fifth of the total outstanding Bonds recognized by this Ministry as valid will be drawn on the above date, aggregating to the amount of \$1,100,000. The drawing will take place at the BANK OF CHINA, Peking.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE. [248]

THE NATIONAL LOAN OF THE THIRD YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

SIXTEEN MILLION DOLLARS (\$16,000,000.)

SUPPLEMENTARY ISSUE OF EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS (\$8,000,000.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to Subscribers that arrangements have been made by the Chinese Government to hand to the Undersigned each month the sum of Dollars One Hundred and Twenty Thousand (\$120,000) from the revenue assigned under the Loan Regulations to the service of these loans. Loan Service Accounts have been opened in the name of the Undersigned with the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications, into which these monthly instalments of interest will be paid as received, and these accounts will be drawn on to meet the half-yearly interest Coupons payable through the intermediary of the above-named Banks.

The first interest instalment for the month of January has been duly received and brought to account.

SUBSCRIBERS to the Supplementary Issue of Eight Million Dollars (\$8,000,000) are further notified that in accordance with Article II. of the Loan Regulations the full amount of Dollars Four Hundred and Eighty Thousand (\$480,000), being the amount of interest on the loan for one year, has been duly raised by the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Communications and has been placed on fixed deposit in the name of the Undersigned with the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications, as a permanent guarantee for the interest on the loan.

F. A. AGLEN,  
Inspector General of Customs,  
and Vice-Chairman of the Bureau  
of National Loans,  
Inspectorate General of Customs,  
Peking, 27th January, 1915. [232]

## RACE BOOKS.

THE only Authorized Edition of the RACE BOOK is that Published by Messrs. NORONHA & Co., WHICH IS COPYRIGHT UNDER THE ACT OF 1911.

T. F. HOUGH,  
Clerk of the Course.  
Hongkong, 6th February, 1915. [263]

## RACE BOOKS 1915.

Leather-Covered ... \$2.00  
Cloth-Covered ... 1.75  
Paper-Covered ... 1.00  
May be had from NORONHA & Co.,  
(Printers to the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB).  
KELLY & WALSH, LTD.  
BREWSTER & Co.  
Hongkong, 6th February, 1915. [266]

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

UNION WATERBOAT CO., LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Offices of Messrs. DODWELL & Co., Ltd., TO-DAY (TUESDAY), the 9th February, 1915, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1914.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd February to the 9th February, 1915, both days inclusive.

DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 29th January, 1915. [223]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETY-FIFTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, TO-DAY (TUESDAY), the 9th February, 1915, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 26th January to the 9th February, 1915, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

W. E. CLARKE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1915. [186]

THE KOWLOON LAND & BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Offices, Victoria Buildings, TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), the 10th February, 1915, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, 3rd February, to WEDNESDAY, 10th February, 1915 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

A. SHELTON HOOPEE,  
Secretary to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,  
Agents for

THE KOWLOON LAND & BUILDING CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 27th January, 1915. [221]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of February, 1915, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1914.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 8th February, to SATURDAY, the 20th February, 1915 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors.

N. J. STABE,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [249]

## INTIMATIONS

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

## SHANGHAI CHALLENGE CUP.

THE Annual Competition for the above will take place on TUESDAY, the 16th inst., over the FANLING COURSE.

The Competition will be between

THE SHANGHAI GOLF CLUB

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB,

and the Winner will hold the Cup for one year.

On MONDAY, the 15th inst., there will be an Open Competition for Members of the SHANGHAI AND HONGKONG GOLF CLUBS,

entries for which must be made IN WRITING to the Hon. Secretary, ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB, on or before NOON of the 10th inst.

Partners will be drawn for and times of starting duly published.

ENTRANCE FEE—\$1.00 each competitor.

CONDITIONS.—One round of 18 holes, medal play.

PRIZES.—One for best scratch (i.e., lowest gross) score.

One for best net score for handicaps 10 and under.

One for best net score for handicaps 11 and over.

In connection with above competitions are referred to the "Special Rules for Stroke Competition," particularly Rule No. 4, as follows:—

"On the day of the Competition, before starting, no competitor shall play on, or on to, any of the putting greens, nor shall he intentionally play at any hole of the stipulated round which is within his reach, under penalty of disqualification."

N.B.—Entries must be made IN WRITING to Hon. Secretary, as stated above, and not personally or by telephone.

By Order,

K. M. CUMMING,  
Hon. Secretary.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.  
Hongkong, 5th February, 1915. [281]

NEW MACAO HOTEL.

## NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that on and after the 1st day of February, 1915, the Management of the above Hotel will be carried on by L. W. MAK in place of O. C. MOORE, and all future Correspondence and Orders must be signed by the said L. W. MAK.

NEW MACAO HOTEL,  
Macao.

Macao, 1st February, 1915. [242]

## INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

## BRANDY.

	Per Case of 12s.	Per Bot.
* A. SUPERIOR PALE ...	\$10.40	\$2.65
UPERIOR OLD COGNAC ...	33.70	2.90
* WATSON'S XXX COGNAC ...	34.80	3.00
* WATSON'S XXX COGNAC Half bottles 2 doz.	37.00	1.60
* C. SUPERIOR OLD LIQUEUR COGNAC, Gold Capsule ...	40.30	3.45
D. VERY FINE OLD PALE LIQUEUR COGNAC ...	46.90	4.05
BOUTELLEAU'S CHAMPAGNE LIQUEUR ...	52.40	4.55
E. FINEST OLD BROWN BRANDY ...	53.80	4.55
MARIE BRIZARD and ROGEE'S FINE PALE COGNAC ...	31.50	2.65
S. V. F. V. O. COGNAC	72.70	6.65
V. O. L. 60 Years Old ...	118.30	9.95
UNITED VINEYARD PROPRIETORS, 75 Years Old ...	167.50	13.15

\* These Brandy bottled by ourselves are guaranteed Grape Spirit and of Pot Still Distillation.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,

HONGKONG AND CHINA.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 9th, 1915.

## PROMOTING JAPANESE TRADE.

THE recent announcement that the Japanese Government is sending commercial experts to various foreign countries to report upon the possibilities of trade is not a step which has risen directly out of the war in Europe, but the possibility of capturing a share of the trade which was Germany's before the war has naturally become one of the chief objects in view. The OKUMA Cabinet from the moment it came into office has aimed at the development of the export trade of Japan, so as to put an end to the annual adverse balance of trade, and in the first-half of last year the efforts made gave good promise of success. Then the war broke out and trade-exports as well as imports—became interrupted to an extent which made Budget forecasts appear ridiculously extravagant; but trade recovered steadily as the German commerce destroyers were themselves in turn destroyed, and now the Japanese Government is doing everything possible to encourage exporters to push their trade.

"so that the adverse effect of the war on the country's trade may be minimised." Certainly while the whole foreign trade of Germany is at a standstill the exporters of Japan, like the exporters of other countries in a position to bid for the trade, have an opportunity which is not inaptly described as "unique." Germany has been regarded in Japan as the country's severest competitor in the world's markets and the trade journals are now urging the exporters to be up and doing "so as to leave no room for the activity of German merchants, even after the restoration of peace." The Japanese Government is certainly showing the way in sending to various parts of the world experts in various branches of commerce to study the markets so that upon their return home they will be able to guide the traders of Japan in the further development of their business. Eight Trade Commissioners have been appointed, each with a staff of experts in the branches

of trade which are of special interest in the particular country to be visited. China is to be studied by two Commissions—one to make a tour of the North, the other to cover the South of China. A third Commission is to investigate trade possibilities in Siberia, and other Commissions go to British India, the Dutch Indies, Australia, Canada and the United States. There is unquestionably a big future for Japan as a manufacturing country. Extensive markets are opening up on the Continent of Asia, especially, and the exertions Japan is making to secure a big share of the world's trade are not likely to go unrewarded. In the programme of activity we have indicated above perhaps not the least significant feature is the dispatch of a group of commercial experts to tour Siberia. At the present time Siberia would seem to be an unfruitful field for exploitation but doubtless Japan is looking ahead. An interesting article from the pen of Mr. JAMES MURDOCH appeared recently in one of the Japan papers on the subject of the development of Siberia. "If a broad view is taken of the problem of finding food supplies for the teeming urban and industrial population of Europe," he wrote, "it will appear that fresh sources of supply must be tapped before the present generation of men has passed away. One of the chief of these sources, if not actually the chief source, will probably be the vast expanse of Siberia, where the recent story of the sudden development of North-Western Canada will probably be repeated." The writer went on to remark that all this should be of prime consequence to Japanese business men. "A dense population in Siberia, would be a god-send for Japanese manufacturers even in the present condition of manufacturing enterprises here. But there will soon be a great demand for agricultural machinery in Siberia, and the Japanese captains of industry should not stand by with folded hands and see all that demand supplied by America or Great Britain or Germany. And in Siberia there should be room for more than Japanese traders. The Japanese farmer would doubtless now be welcome there. As one result of this titanic struggle in Europe, there will probably be far less of that ugly and unseemly racial prejudice in the future than there has been hitherto. And Russia, apart from the unfortunate Jews, has been on the whole wonderfully free from the taint of race prejudice. On this score the Japanese farmer would probably be subjected to none of the inconveniences he has had so unfortunately been called upon to face in California from time to time; and to allowing him to do his day's work in the vast task of developing the immense resources of Siberia the Russian authorities would probably entertain no objection. For his work there would be not so much competitive as complementary." Possibly Japan is actuated by some such thoughts as these in sending Trade Commissioners to Siberia to study the commercial possibilities of the territory. Russia is bringing out to Eastern Siberia thousands of prisoners from the battle-fields of Poland and Galicia, and it is very likely that a considerable number will settle in Siberia when the war is over and their liberty is restored to them. We may therefore see Siberia in the immediate future developing at a much greater rate than heretofore, and this consideration doubtless explains the interest which the Japanese trade organisations are showing in Siberia.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-day at 11 a.m.

Owing to the dense fog that prevailed yesterday the Macao boats were delayed outside the Harbour for two and a half hours.

The annual Flower and Vegetable Show under the auspices of the Hongkong Horticultural Society is announced to take place in the Botanic Gardens on March 5th.

Mrs. Peyton-Griffin, of 13, Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon, has reported to the police that a house-boy employed at the house has absconded, taking with him two silver teaspoons and \$4 in money.

A 40-h.p. four-cylinder Limousine Car is advertised to be sold by auction by Messrs. Hughes & Hough for the benefit of the Prince of Wales' National Relief Fund and other charitable purposes.

The first case of plague in Hongkong this year occurred last week. It was a fatal case, the victim being a Chinese. In addition to this case of plague, two non-fatal cases of diphtheria and one fatal case of small-pox (Japanese, imported) were the only entries on the return of cases of communicable disease in the Colony last week.

H.E. the Governor announced at Queen's College yesterday that the net proceeds of the recent theatrical performances given by Collegians in aid of the Prince of Wales' Fund amounted to a sum of \$1,000.

The marriage was solemnised in Cheltenham on the 2nd January of Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, Assistant Colonial Secretary and Clerk of Councils, Hongkong, to Miss Violet Dorothy Rogers-Harrison, daughter of Lieut. Colonel Rogers-Harrison.

A master of a licensed fishing junk has complained to the police that on Sunday, while sailing off Stonecutter's Island with a cargo of vegetables, an examination launch ran into his vessel, damaging the junk and cargo to the extent of about \$50.

Because a witness assured Mr. F. A. Hazland at the Magistracy yesterday that he could not grasp the meaning of the oath which witnesses are required to take, a case in which a Chinese was charged with stealing a brush and a quantity of bran from the premises of the Dairy Farm Co. at Pokfulam was remanded.

Mr. Denman Fuller gave another organ recital at the St. John's Cathedral last evening, there being a very satisfactory attendance. Miss L. White was the soloist, and pleasingly sang "With Verdure Clad," and "Come ye Children," the quartette in the latter piece being rendered by Master T. Martin, Mr. N. Pullen, Mrs. Goldsmith, and Mr. F. A. Biden.

An accident of a very unusual nature occurred on board the *Daigin Maru* on Saturday. A Chinese female passenger from Swatow was standing close to the steam winch whilst it was working and a blanket which she had wrapped round her became caught in the winch. The woman was drawn against the wheels, and sustained severe injuries to her arms, necessitating her removal to the Government Civil Hospital.

The framed lithograph of the "Scrap of Paper," containing a reproduction of the signatures of the Statesmen representing the different Powers signatory to the Treaty of 1839 guaranteeing the integrity of Belgium, which was exhibited to the boys of Queen's College on the occasion of the annual prize-giving yesterday, was lent by Mr. H. S. Playfair. Mr. Playfair had the lithograph hung in the Hongkong Club, but at the request of H.E. the Governor it was sent to Queen's College in order that the students might inspect it.

## THE DISASTER TO THE "TIEN KWAN."

Further particulars of the disaster to Messrs. Banker & Co's new motor-passenger boat, the *Tien Kwan*, which was burnt to the level of the water on the West River recently, show that the fire, which apparently broke out in the engine-room, spread so rapidly that the boat was practically destroyed in 25 minutes. Passengers and crew were entrapped, and many were burnt to death. There were about 60 persons on board when the vessel left Wuchow on the 25th January, but it is impossible to ascertain exactly how many perished. It is believed that several jumped overboard and were drowned. Four of the five engineers were incinerated, and the other was very severely injured, while five men belonging to the cooking staff also perished.

The cause of the outbreak is not definitely known, but it is suggested that the dangerous habit of passengers in throwing lighted cigarette ends about was responsible.

Immediately the news of the affair reached Wuchow, a motor-boat was despatched to the scene, but was unable to render any help owing to the appearance of pirates, who fired on the boat from the banks of the river.

The *Tien Kwan*, which was only completed last November, was a 75 h.p. Bolinder motor-boat.

## ALLEGED THEFT OF PATENT MEDICINE.

At the Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, an employee of Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., named Charlie Chun, was charged by the Secretary to the Company (Mr. J. A. Tarrant) with stealing a number of boxes of "Vivimben," the property of the complainant firm, and another employee, named Soo-Loo-yun, was charged with receiving the goods.

Mr. M. J. D. Stephens represented Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., and Mr. Otto Kong Sing and Mr. H. L. Denny were for the defence. The case was remanded until Friday afternoon.

## JAPANESE SUGAR FOR CHINA.

Since the new year exports of sugar to China have been very active, says the *Mainichi*, the Dai Nippon Co. receiving during the past few days orders amounting to about 60,000 bags at about ¥3.60 per bag. It is believed that further large orders will come in after the Chinese new year's day. The market for crude sugar has advanced considerably since the outbreak of war, and as the Hongkong Sugar Co., the chief rival of the Japanese companies, holds only a small stock of the cheaper purchases, its competition is not greatly to be feared, so exports to China this year are expected to exceed those of last year considerably.

## THE EVOLUTION OF GERMANY.

LECTURE BY COMMANDER SUSMANN.

Probably few subjects are of greater interest at the present time than the evolution of Germany. The first of a series of three lectures on this subject was delivered by Commander Susmann, of H.M.S. *Tamar*, to an audience mainly composed of officers of the Services at the R.A. Theatre last evening. The object of the lecturer was not so much to deal with present subjects as to lead up to them, in the hope that his hearers might thereby be put in a better position to judge of the problems that are being so much discussed at the present day.

H.E. the Governor, H.E. Major-General F. H. Kelly, Commodore B. H. Anstruther, Lieut.-Colonel Iles, and Lieut.-Col. Gordon-Hall were among those present.

The lecturer, who illustrated his remarks with a large map, said he would endeavour in the course of the lectures to give some idea of the nature of the spirit of the people with whom they were fighting, what was their ideal, and what was their point of view. To fulfil this task he would have to make appeal to two things—to their history, and to the philosophies of those great thinkers who had done so much to direct its course. The lecturer said that the spirit of the German people only came to what we call a national existence during the last century, although the German peoples had lived with but little dilution of blood in German lands since their history began some 2,000 years ago. Dividing the lands into High and Low Germany—the former of which comprised South Germany, and the latter North Germany—the lecturer dealt with the characteristics of the two lands and their inhabitants. It was in South Germany, in the lands of the deep, mysterious pine forests, he said, that the lover of all that was best in the German spirit would seek and find his inspiration. There the ideal was less worldly, more mystical, and more emotional, there the sense of the living God was stronger, and if we felt some sense of disgust at the German's familiar attitude to the Deity, yet those who had wandered amidst the soul-stirring, whispering, wooded hills might well feel as Luther did that the spirit of the living God dwelt in them. The Germans in these lands felt this; they gave expression to it in their literature, and their music, though modern philosophies might have different and almost atheistic conceptions of what God might be. It was something of this, no doubt, that called up in these peoples the extraordinary bursts of impractical enthusiasm such as we were now witnessing, the reckless attacks of men in massed formation, and so on. This faculty of idealising, of *schwärmerei*, as they expressed it, found its fullest development in the Bavarians. The history of Germany began with the first century of our era, and we were told of the free, independent spirit of the tribes, of their great fighting qualities—women as well as men.

Attention was next drawn to the intensity of local feeling, of the "particularist" spirit as it was more scientifically called, for it was really this spirit which had so long prevented the German people from becoming a nation, aided, of course, by the feudal conditions of the Middle Ages. Commander Susmann went exhaustively into the history of Germany, from the failure of the Romans to conquer the lands, up to the eve of the French Revolution, when a great change began to manifest itself in the progress of European history, and introduced the subject matter of his next lecture, "The influence of the philosophical movement in Germany," which will be delivered to-night at 8.30 p.m. at the R.A. Theatre.

At the close of this lecture, Major-General Kelly expressed the appreciation of the audience of the Commander's excellent lecture.

## HONGKONG GIFTS.

FURTHER EXPRESSIONS OF THANKS.

The following letter has been received by Lady May from Miss Lloyd Thomas, in acknowledgment of a box of clothing (300 garments) sent on November 20th last by the courtesy of the shipping firms:—

110, Murray Street,  
Hoxton, N.

January 1st, 1915.

DEAR LADY MAY.—It is very kind of you and the ladies of Hongkong to entrust us with some of your gifts to the men at the front and their wives and families. I know that they will be much appreciated and we will try and arrange that they may go where they are really needed. Many of the women under the care of the S.S.F.A. in Hoxton are already getting good allowances from the Government and from their husbands, but at this time of the year there is much sickness among the children, and warm things are a great boon where they can be given at once. The men's clothes will be very useful to men who may be discharged medically unfit or wounded, and the warm things our women's husbands will no doubt be glad of when they get their orders for the front again. Again thanking you very much,

Yours sincerely,

H. LLOYD THOMAS,  
Vice-President S.S.F.A.

The following is an extract from Lady Lugard's second letter of thanks acknowledging the receipt of a parcel containing 208 garments for the Belgian refugees, sent off on November 6th:—

"Thank you all very much for sending us more clothes. The place to send them to is 23, Warwick Square, c/o Lady Emmott. We have there a clothing establishment, from which we have now issued upwards of 400,000 garments. You may imagine the comfort it has been to these poor denuded refugees."



# THE WAR.

## BRITISH LINER'S MANŒUVRE.

GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMAN PIRACY.

## DISHEARTENED TURKS DESERT.

DESPONDENT AT FAILURE OF CANAL ATTACK.

## ENEMY POSITION IN FLANDERS CARRIED BY BRITISH.

### TO DECEIVE GERMAN PIRATES.

#### "LUSITANIA'S" AMERICAN FLAG.

LONDON, February 8th.

The passengers on the *Lusitania*, which arrived at Liverpool this morning, state that when off the coast of Ireland they received a wireless message from the Admiralty to hoist the American flag, and accordingly they sailed under it to Liverpool.

#### THE USE OF A NEUTRAL FLAG.

LONDON, February 8th.

A Foreign Office statement declares that the British Government has always recognised the use of a neutral flag by a merchant ship for the purpose of escaping capture as legitimate and involving no breach of International Law. But to destroy the ship of a non-combatant, along with her crew and cargo, as Germany had announced its intention of doing, is nothing less than an act of piracy.

#### THE NEAR EAST.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### THE FIGHT ON THE CANAL.

##### ENEMY SOLDIERS DESERTING AND SURRENDERING.

LONDON, February 8th. 1.15 a.m.

The Press Bureau announces that a message received from Cairo on the 7th inst. states that no further fighting has occurred at the Canal. Beside the Arabs, a number of Anatolian and Turkish soldiers are deserting and surrendering.

They are despondent at the failure of the attack on the 2nd inst. Some state that they attempted to re-join their regiments, but they saw German and Turkish officers shooting the runaways, so they thought it safer to surrender.

None of the enemy who were engaged in the recent fighting have reached the west bank of the Canal, except the prisoners, and four soldiers whose escape has already been notified.

No buildings in Ismailia were hit, and no shells entered the town. Most of the enemy's shells dropped into Lake Timsah.

#### FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### BRITISH SUCCESS NEAR LA BASSEE.

LONDON, February 7th. 5.50 p.m.

To-day's Paris *communiqué* says:—Along the Belgium front there was quiet. The British near La Bassee carried a brickfield a kilometre to the east of Cuihny, where the Germans had hitherto maintained themselves.

There was an artillery duel elsewhere, except for an attack by half a battalion at Beau Sejour, which was repulsed.

A thick fog prevails in the hills of the Vosges.

#### SMALL ATTACKS.

LONDON, February 8th. 12.50 a.m.

The Paris evening *communiqué* states that the enemy on Saturday night delivered several small attacks in the region of Neuport. All were repulsed.

No report has been received regarding to-day's operations, except a bombardment of the northern quarter of Soissons.

### H.E. SIR HENRY MAY ON THE WAR.

#### GERMANY'S MISCALCULATIONS. REASONS FOR BRITISH COLONIAL LOYALTY.

(NOT THE LAST WAR.)

Speaking at the annual distribution of prizes at Queen's College yesterday, H.E. THE GOVERNOR (Sir Henry May, K.O.M.G.), referring to a remark in the Headmaster's report concerning the effect of the present war on the College, said he did not suppose that any scholars had been absent because they felt any insecurity in Hongkong. He imagined they felt as secure in Hongkong as they would be in their own country, but he did know that business had been bad, and many pupils might have been withdrawn owing to the difficulty of their parents in meeting the fees. He was glad to say that business was better, and he hoped that the war would not interfere this year as it had done in 1914.

WHY ENGLAND IS AT WAR.

Continuing, His Excellency said:—“Now while we are on the subject of this war, I may express the hope that you boys in the first classes at any rate are trying to understand something of the history leading up to it, and the reasons for this war and the lesson that it is already teaching. You must remember that this is the biggest war that the world has yet seen, or is likely to see for some years to come. Of course there will be other wars. It is ridiculous to suppose that this war will be the last one, but still it will be difficult to imagine a war greater than the present one. I have had pamphlets distributed to this and other schools setting out the reasons why England is at war at the present time, and these reasons have also been explained in the very lucid address by Sir Charles Eliot, which I hope most of you have read. You know from these pamphlets and that address that the proximate cause of the war was the breach of the neutrality of Belgium; and I have brought you here to-day, in order that you may see it, a lithograph of the Articles involved in the Treaty of 1839, the breaking of which by Germany is responsible for the present war with the British Empire. It is really a quite interesting lithograph, and those of you who wish to inspect it may do so after this meeting is broken up. But although this was the immediate cause of the war, I would like you to study—and I intend to furnish the Headmaster with the means of lecturing to you on the matter—the history which led up to what has eventuated in this war.

GERMANY'S AMBITION TO REPLACE ENGLAND. The proximate cause of it does not very much matter. If it had not been the breach of the neutrality of Belgium, well, it would have been some other reason, but it is very desirable for you to know that the war would have come anyhow, through what is really the ambition of Germany and Austria to replace England in the preponderance of influence she has in the world. That is a very important point.

The real reason of the war may be summed up in one word, “Pan-Germanism”—the ambition (and it is quite a laudable ambition) that Germany and not England should have the preponderating voice in Europe, and in many lands beyond the confines of Europe. In fact, it means that Germany should be the greatest power in the world, and not England—because after all is said and done England at the present time is the preponderating power, if for no other reason than because she is the financial centre of the world, having the greatest financial influence and power. There is one point which I want you to understand, and that is, that if England wins this war—as she is certainly going to do—(hear, hear)—it will be not only by her Military and Naval power, but by reason of the close union between her and her dependencies. That close union, tested by the tremendous test which it is being subjected to at the present time, is due entirely to her just administration of these dependencies. Now, the Germans, in their calculations preceding this war, figured it out that when tested by war the bonds that unite the British Empire would be found too weak to stand that test. They imagined that many of our self-governing Colonies would see their trade so much interfered with that they would break away from us rather than suffer the loss of trade. I refer to our great Dependencies, Australia, New Zealand, and Canada. They imagined that India was not as closely and as loyally bound to us as we believed. They imagined that the Egyptians would avail themselves of this opportunity to break loose from our guidance.

FALSE CALCULATIONS.

Events have proved that their calculations and their prognostications were absolutely false, and anyone who thoroughly understood the British Empire and the British people could have told them so. When I have heard Germans, long before the war broke out, hint at such contingencies, I have told them that they would find they were making a tremendous mistake. Now, they have made that mistake; their calculations have been false, because in the administration of her Colonies, in her relations with her self-governing Colonies, and her handling of countries like Egypt, which was merely under her protection, England has treated these countries, Dependencies, and protected States with that absolute and impartial justice which Englishmen in succeeding generations have learnt in the Public Schools of England, and which has been handed down from father to son, and from son to grandson, and so on through succeeding generations. So you have got a people who, whatever their faults may be (and I admit we are by no means perfect), have still one paramount virtue, that we like to see fair play, and, as far as we are able, we treat people with justice and fairness.

ADVICE TO THE CHINESE.

In conclusion, His Excellency, addressing the Chinese students, reminded them that many of them were subjects of a great Republic. They, equally with England, were threatened with dangers from without. Every country that was not strong enough to defend itself was threatened with attack from other countries, but they could not help that. Good if they had in their own country a good Government and a people justly governed, if in the possessions which lay outside the integral part of their country—there were some such in China, because it did not consist entirely of the original 18 Provinces—then the chances were that they would be able to withstand any aggression and stand the test of war. The majority of the students desired doubtless to serve their own country, and he would like them to take away with them some of the essentials which had contributed to build up the British Empire, so that they might help to strengthen their country and enable her to maintain the position which she at present held among the nations of the world. China had made considerable progress of late under the able guidance of the President, but there were plenty of reforms still to be made, as the President knew just as well as he (Sir Henry) did, and it was the duty of the Chinese to assist the Chinese Government in developing the country along sound lines, so that she might attain wealth—that was one of the things requisite for them—not wealth by borrowed money (they were much too fond of borrowing), but wealth accumulated from the internal resources of the country. The two points he wanted them to carry away were—They must not think that this was the last war; and secondly, they might take a leaf out of England's book, and try to follow the example of a united, loyal and contented people, who were willing to sacrifice everything to support the flag under which they lived. (Loud applause.) The report of the prize distribution will be found on page 2.

### AN UNSINKABLE BOAT.

#### A SHANGHAI INVENTION.

A very interesting demonstration of a new gable lifeboat was witnessed by a large number of spectators opposite the Shanghai Rowing Club a week ago. The feature of the lifeboat is that it is fitted with two ventilators, the invention of Mr. William Gater, of Shanghai, which have the effect of rendering the lifeboat unsinkable. A demonstration of the ventilators, says the *N.C. Daily News*, showed that it was possible when the water-tight doors were closed, completely to shut out water from the living chamber, at the same time admitting air to circulate freely. The ventilators are constructed of galvanised iron, the air inlet being 12 inches in diameter. Below this point a cup-shaped device is arranged provided with a drainage pipe leading from its lower part downward through the bottom of the boat. The rim of the cup is provided with a series of holes for the passage of air, and any water that may find its way into the air inlet passes into the cup and out through the bottom of the boat. The pipe for draining off water is provided with a non-return device of conical shape and with the smaller end uppermost a half ball valve is placed within the cone so that it may readily be floated up and close the passage, thus preventing surges of water up the pipe. The half-ball is of wood covered with rubber, and rests on a grid being held in position by four small chains. A pump is fixed within the boat, having the base in the drainage tank and the outlet passing through the drainage pipe of the ventilator just above the ball valve.

The boat is fitted with a hand propeller, which enables the craft to be readily cleared from the ship's side. Having once been placed in rough weather the sea anchor would be cast, while the weather be fine the sail would be hoisted. The demonstration was carried out with the assistance of thirty or forty coolies, who were placed in the body of the boat, and the small vessel, measuring 28 ft. by 7 ft. by 4 ft. was propelled by the hand gear a little distance down the Soochow creek and back again. The experiment was very successful, the boat apparently accomplishing all that is claimed for it by the inventor. As an additional proof of the utility of the ventilators, buckets of water were poured down them, the people in the cabin not being inconvenienced in the slightest degree.

### SHARE TRANSACTIONS.

#### ANOTHER CASE IN COURT.

LAW AND MORALITY.

The Puisne Judge listened to a story of another share transaction at the Summary Court yesterday, this one concerning a deal in Green Island Cements and Luzon Sugar shares. William Shewan, share and general broker of 14, Des Voeux Road, sued Julia Gaskell, 2, Kimberley Villas, Kowloon, and F. H. Gaskell accountant of the same address. The claim was for \$569.05, being balance due by the defendants to the plaintiff in respect of certain share transactions between plaintiff and the defendants.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner represented plaintiff, and Mr. R. C. Faithfull was for both defendants.

When the case was called on neither Mr. Gardiner nor Mr. Russ had put in an appearance, but his lordship delayed the action for a few minutes, remarking that Mr. Russ was now serving his country as an officer of the regular forces, and he might have been detained on military duty.

Subsequently, Mr. Gardiner appeared, and explained that Mr. Russ was unable to be present, he being detained on military duties.

At the outset Mr. Gardiner asked for leave to call the sub-manager of the Russo-Asiatic Bank, who would speak as to 300 Green Island Shares being placed in the bank as security for \$2,100 which was paid to Mr. Shewan at Mrs. Gaskell's request. He did not wish to detain the manager of the bank if Mr. Faithfull admitted that the shares were taken up in the manner they were.

Mr. Faithfull said he was prepared to admit this, in part, and then remarked that he had a preliminary objection to make; that the statement of claim did not disclose cause of action, in accordance with the Ordinance ruling share transaction, No. 5 of 1899.

His lordship—That is the Keswick Act.

Mr. Gardiner—Knowing that Mr. Gaskell has “dabbled” in shares, I am rather surprised at him taking that point.

Mr. Faithfull—It is not a question of Mr. Gaskell; I have to go by law.

Mr. Gardiner—And your client has to go by morality.

Mr. Faithfull—This is not a court of morals, it is a court of law.

Mr. Gardiner then remarked that when the transaction for the shares was completed Mr. Gaskell confirmed it, and money was paid in connection with it. The shares, 300 Green Island Cement and 25 Luzon Sugar, were purchased by his client for the defendants, and he carried them as broker, and brokerage was charged. The 300 Green Island shares were purchased in October, 1913, and a brokerage of \$20 was paid on them, along with interest at 6 per cent. for accommodation. Subsequently Mr. Shewan found that he could not get anything definite from either of the defendants, and there was a statement from Mrs. Gaskell that she repudiated the whole transaction. He presumed that was why they had come into Court. Mrs. Gaskell's husband had certainly implicated her in the whole transaction, of the total amount of \$2,406.71. After much pressure in relation to the taking up of the 300 Cement shares, it was subsequently agreed between Mrs. Gaskell and plaintiff that the shares should be placed in the Russo-Asiatic Bank, and that Mr. Shewan should receive \$2,100 in part payment of what was due to him, the Bank retaining the 300 shares as security for the advance. Mr. Shewan would never have entered into any such transaction with Mr. Gaskell. He had always looked to Mrs. Gaskell, in whose name the two contracts (for Cement and Luzon shares) were made out, on the representations of Mr. Gaskell. These contracts were sent to Mrs. Gaskell to be signed, but they had never been returned, and evidently she would not sign them. He did not know why she had refused to do this, after making a verbal agreement. Mr. Gaskell, on whose representations the shares were purchased, had done so to make him a party in the action.

Mr. Faithfull—I do not think you should say he has deceived his wife.

Mr. Gardiner—He has deceived us, at any rate.

His lordship—Well, perhaps he has kept his wife in the dark; we will put it that way. They do do these things sometimes. (Laughter.)

Mr. Gardiner—It is extraordinary that he should have kept his wife in the dark in view of the fact that she has paid my client \$2,100.

Mr. F. Lugebil, sub-manager and accountant of the Russo-Asiatic Bank, said Mrs. Gaskell interviewed the manager (Mr. Tisdall) in November with reference to a loan being made on her behalf. He knew Mrs. Gaskell was advanced \$2,100 on 300 Green Island Cement Co. shares on November 17th. This was debited to Mrs. Gaskell. If the shares were still held by the Bank they were held to Mrs. Gaskell's account; but he was not sure whether they were still held. Witness produced a document showing that the \$2,100 was paid to Mr. Shewan against the 300 Green Island Cement Co. shares.

Answering Mr. Faithfull, witness said he could not say whether the shares were sold by the Bank to meet an overdraft.

Subsequently Mr. Faithfull stated that his case was that there was no loan, but merely a purchase of the shares, out and out from the Bank, by Mr. Shewan.

Mr. Shewan, in evidence, said he had known defendants for about 25 years. In July 1913, he saw Mr. Gaskell with refer-

ence to some shares, the latter saying that his wife was anxious to buy forward 300 Green Island Cement Co. shares and 25 Luzon shares. Witness understood that previously Mrs. Gaskell had some Green Island shares, but that the bank was carrying them for her, and she was anxious to buy them again and replace them. Subsequently witness prepared two contract notes, and said they must be signed by Mrs. Gaskell. This Mr. Gaskell promised to do. The reason he would not accept Mr. Gaskell's signature was because he did not consider his name was good enough. In fact, he knew “certain things” about his position, and considered his name was not good enough. Mr. Gaskell was quite aware of that himself. No settlement was subsequently forthcoming, and witness pressed that the Cement shares should be taken up promptly, but that the Luzons could stand. Eventually, after much pressure, the Cement shares were taken up in this way; Mrs. Gaskell came to his office and gave him a note on the bank, and also the 300 shares. These shares were placed in the bank, and he received \$2,100, this leaving an amount of \$336.71 due to him. As regards the Luzon shares, they were allowed to stand until January, and Mr. Gaskell then told him to resell them. Witness took this instruction as coming from Mrs. Gaskell. They were purchased at \$38 and sold at \$31, the loss on this sale being \$201.94. In view of the loss on this he did not charge brokerage, and subsequently made a claim for the amount which was due to him. The instructions to sell Luzons were given verbally. He took all the instructions given him by Mr. Gaskell as coming from his wife.

Replying to Mr. Faithfull, plaintiff said he had been a broker for many years; it was the custom for people like himself to put a brass-plate on their door and say they were brokers. The relationship of broker and client came between defendants and himself when he made out the two contracts. He was not aware whether the contracts were or were not signed by Mrs. Gaskell, they were sent to her for signature. He denied that the transactions only concerned him and his shares; they were done at the defendant's request. He was prepared to admit that throughout Mrs. Gask. had repudiated the fact of his having acted as her broker or agent.

Defendant, in the course of his evidence, said that the two contracts produced were handed to him, but his wife would not have anything to do with them unless full particulars were given. His wife also said that Mr. Shewan was not a broker, and that she would have nothing to do with the shares. Regarding the Green Island Cement transaction, he said that that was an entirely separate affair for which no brokerage was to be charged. He asked Mr. Shewan to buy the 300 shares, because he thought his wife would take them up, but she would not do so.

By his lordship—He told Mr. Shewan that his wife would have nothing to do with the shares. Witness added that subsequently his wife said she would take up 300 Green Island shares direct from Mr. Shewan, but she would not look upon him as a broker. This she did at Mr. Shewan's office, the affair being a mere cash transaction.

Asked whether he looked upon Mr. Shewan as broker, witness replied that the contract vote said as much. However, the title of “broker” was a most elastic one in this Colony.

Mr. Gardiner—Mr. Gaskell claims to be one, I think.

His lordship—There are 10,000 Chinese brokers in Queen's Road alone, I understand. (Laughter.)

Cross-examined by Mr. Gardiner, defendant denied that he had “dabbled” in shares; he had had plenty of share transactions.

Any for your wife?—Yes, I have also bought for my wife.

And I suppose she has previously confirmed your purchases on her behalf?—Only when they were cash transactions.

You have had several actions here, have you not, with reference to shares and so on?—Yes.

And they have nearly all been in connection with shares?—Yes.

Defendant admitted that he went to plaintiff in July 1913 and represented to him that his wife wanted to buy some shares. Two documents were prepared, and he signed them.

And you signed as the agent of Mrs. Gaskell?—I signed provisionally.

There is no mention of provisions here, simply your signature to a contract.

Mr. Gardiner also read a passage from a letter sent by Mr. Gaskell to plaintiff which ran:—“I confirm the ‘transactions’ made by me on behalf of Mrs. Gaskell.”

When Mr. Gaskell left the witness-box, his lordship remarked to Mr. Faithfull: “A most unsatisfactory witness.”

Subsequently judgment was given against the second defendant with costs, and the hearing as against the first defendant, Mrs. Gaskell, was adjourned, and will be mentioned on Friday.

Mr. Faithfull remarked that all Mrs. Gaskell would be able to say was that she knew nothing at all about the matter. She was absent that day because she did not wish to have anything to do with the case.

### THE “SHELL” COMPANY.

#### THE EARNINGS IN 1914.

A circular has been issued by the “Shell” Transport and Trading Company stating that, although, as usual, the accounts for the year ended December 31st, 1914, cannot be completed before July 1915, the directors have every reason to believe that notwithstanding the war having reduced the trade of the Company in some directions, it has not affected to such an extent as to cause them to anticipate the final earnings for 1914 will be less than for the previous year. The fact that the Company's business is spread all over the world, and that a considerable portion is conducted in places outside the war zone, gives a feeling of security for the future. The satisfactory results of the very severe test which the business had to stand, especially during the first months of the war, has proved that it is established on extremely sound lines.







## AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL WORK IN THE PHILIPPINES.

## EDUCATING A NATIVE RACE.

[BY A CORRESPONDENT OF "THE TIMES".]

The Bureau of Education in the Philippines was created by the United States Philippine Commission in 1901. The story of that Commission has been admirably told by Dean Worcester in his work on the Philippines, much the best book that has been written about the islands and containing a most accurate and impartial account of the events leading up to and succeeding the American occupation. The main work of the Bureau is the administration of all the Public Schools (except those of the Moro province under a separate organization) in the Philippines, but its influence by no means ceases there. In addition to the 13 annual reports of the Director of Education, the Bureau has issued over 50 "Bulletins" (i.e., special reports) on the widest range of subjects for those interested or engaged in Philippine education. The Bureau has also published a course of six Civic-educational lectures, a considerable number of text-books specially suited for local needs, and some 20 miscellaneous pamphlets. For the last two years the Bureau has also been responsible for a monthly illustrated magazine entitled the "Philippine Craftsman"—specially devoted to the advancement of industrial instruction in the Public Schools.

Industrial instruction is in fact the keynote to understanding the distinctive feature of the educational work which is being accomplished in these islands. There is no other country in the world where this is being done with the same systematic method, and the admirable work of the Americans deserves the closest study on the part of all those engaged in native education. Technical, Agricultural, and Trade Schools of course exist in various forms in most parts of the British Empire, but they not only touch only a fringe of our native subjects, but also a very small percentage of those natives who are receiving any education at all. The Americans would appear to be on the high road towards the solution of that difficult problem, how to educate a native without producing a Baboo, or overstocking the market with inefficient, unskilled, and consequently discontented clerks.

This is high praise, though no more than is deserved, but it must not be imagined there are no rocks ahead. The Bureau realizes very fully that the desired results can only be attained after much patient experiment and adjustment. At present the Bureau is engaged in putting into operation a programme of industrial instruction which is "logical in sequence from grade to grade and in close harmony with the industrial needs of the community." In fact the Americans are preparing Filipino boys and girls in the most practical way for the industrial, commercial, and domestic activities in which later on they are to have a part.

The population of the Philippines is roughly eight millions, and of this over half a million are being educated in the primary, intermediate, or secondary schools under control of the Bureau. Boys and girls enter a primary school about the age of seven and remain for four years. During these four years they pass successively from Grade 1 to Grade 4; the daily school work of Grade 1 is 4 1/2 hours and of the other grades five hours. One quarter of the time is spent in industrial work, mainly sewing or weaving. The Philippines are particularly rich in industrial fibre plants—ferns, grasses, the bamboos, palms, and rattans. These have an extraordinary range of commercial use from building a house to making a dress, and one of the Bureau gives a description of these plants, their distribution, method of preparation, and uses. In the departmental museum at headquarters I was shown specimens of exquisite basket work done by children of eight and nine years of age.

From the primary schools a large number of the children pass on, approximately at the age of 11, to one of the intermediate schools. Here specialization begins at once. Such specialization is defended, and would appear to be justified, by the conditions of the country. If specialization were delayed until children entered the secondary schools, a large proportion of them would leave school without any special preparation to fit them for useful careers in the more or less humble stations in life to which the activities of the majority are necessarily confined. There are six special courses provided; the general course, course for teaching, course in farming, trade course, course in housekeeping and household arts, and course in business. Obviously every intermediate school cannot offer every course, but the 73 intermediate schools are so distributed throughout the islands that any pupil has facilities for practically a complete freedom of choice. In the general course about one quarter of the time is spent in industrial work. During the first year the boys do basketry and handweaving, and in the second year they do gardening, and in the third they devote themselves to woodwork. In all three years the girls are engaged in housekeeping. Here, again, the Bureau comes to the assistance of both teachers and pupil. "Bulletins" on school and home gardening, household arts, and woodwork have been issued, and they form not only excellent reference books for the teacher, but are really valuable contributions to the industrial progress of the country.

A striking example of the methods of the Bureau may be taken from the case of corn. In 1911 there was a deficiency in the rice crop in the Philippines. The result was a considerable rise in price and increased cost of importation. The Bureau seized the opportunity of teaching the Filipinos a lesson not only in economics, but also in diet. An admirable little "Bulletin" was prepared on corn. The "Bulletin" began by pointing out that, although the Philippine Islands are well adapted for the growing of corn, the United States, with only 10 times the population, produced annually over 500 times the number of bushels. Then followed a clear and simple description of

growing corn, from the selection of soil and seed to the harvesting. Meanwhile, in the intermediate schools the girls were being taught how to prepare a variety of different dishes made from corn.

Such was the genesis of the famous corn campaign of 1913. Not only was the campaign a complete success, but the Bureau was directly responsible for what will eventually improve the diet—and consequently, the physique—of the islanders. The old axiom that all native races in the tropics are naturally and incurably lazy finds no place in the American Bureau of Education. They have, indeed, seized upon the essential point; before you can teach a native the dignity of labour, you must teach him how to feed himself. In the special courses of the intermediate schools there is naturally some variation in the curriculum. The course for teaching is largely literary, though even here time is found for a period of industrial work every day for the first two years. In the third year, apart from lessons in method and daily practice in teaching, lessons are given in hygiene, sanitation, and "civics." In the housekeeping course nearly half the time is devoted to cooking, housekeeping, home sanitation, and hygiene, needlework, and ethics. I was specially struck by the eminently practical nature of the work. In one school I visited, before they did any cooking, the girls learnt to make their own dresses, and the majority were wearing dresses they had actually made themselves. The kitchen was, of course, scrupulously clean, but in all other respects was modelled exactly on the lines of a Filipino cottage. In most western cooking schools I have inspected girls may be taught to become admirable cooks in hotels or large houses, but they are inefficient or extravagant or discontented in a labourer's cottage. The reason is obvious; they have been learning either to make dishes which no labourer can afford to eat or to use utensils which no labourer can afford to buy.

In the trade course special attention is paid to drawing, and the boys spend from two to three hours every day in the shops. I spent an afternoon at the Philippine School of Arts and Trades and found boys engaged in making the most beautiful mahogany furniture, wheel-wrighting, repairing automobiles, wood-working, machinery, blacksmithing, and ceramics. There are six "farming" schools in the islands, distributed so that every boy has a reasonable chance of attending one if his parent wish. Here the academic work is confined to reading, writing, composition, and arithmetic. The theory of agriculture occupies from six to three periods a week, and the rest of the time is devoted to farm work, alternating with carpentry or repair work on rainy days or when needed. Each school has upwards of 10 hectares of good land for experimental purposes. These farm schools deserve close attention. They might be imitated with advantage even in England, and in English colonies they ought to form an integral portion of the educational system. It may be observed that they are not agricultural colleges, nor, as far as I could see, do they attempt the impossible task of combining a high school education with the so-called preparation for agricultural life. The remaining course in the intermediate schools is that for business. The most prominent features of the curriculum are arithmetic, spelling and dictation, correspondence, penmanship, civics, and geography, and, of course, typewriting and book-keeping.

A limited number of pupils pass from the intermediate schools to the high schools. There are 44 of these in the Philippines, but only 16 afford the full four-year course, and the pupils are either going to become teachers (in which case they pass on to the normal school) or are going to enter some other profession. A few pass on to the university, which is being gradually reformed to fit in with the national system of education. Some pupils spend one or two years at a secondary school, and pass from there to a higher trade school, the Central Luzon Agricultural School, or special schools such as the Philippine School of Commerce. The whole system is being wisely built up from below, and the Bureau of Education will provide further special secondary schools as the demand grows. In all these schools the teaching is entirely in English, and the pupils learn no other language until they enter a high school, and even then the number learning a second language is almost negligible. "Civics" in one form or another is a definite part of the curriculum in all schools, but a special word of praise is due to an admirable little volume called "Right manners and good conduct" in use in all elementary schools. In its way this book is the best I have ever seen.

Nearly 10,000 teachers are engaged in carrying on this work, and no less than 94 per cent. of them are Filipinos. The total amount of money spent is rather over \$7,000,000 (roughly, £1,400,000 sterling). In India, with a population 38 times as large, we spend a little over five millions sterling annually.

## SHANGHAI TRADE.

Messrs. Ilbert & Co.'s latest Pisco Goods Market Report says:—There is little to call for comment this week, but what there is all to the good. The tone of the market is steady and has recovered slightly from the lowest levels, clearances have shown tendency to increase, and even Szechuen merchants are now beginning to realize that they will have to be satisfied with slightly less than their usual pound of flesh off the prices of bangs for quantity for "spot," as some of the smaller Yangtze outlets are making purchases in plain staples for their, at present, modest requirements at higher prices than the Szechuen men will yet spring to.

The stock of silver in Shanghai has this week shown a welcome reduction of Tls. 800,000 in the total, which seems to show that the tide has at length turned countrywards. A revival in trade demand from the interior should take more definite shape when some of the provinces which have been denuded of silver to such an extent as to create a complete business deadlock have no absorbed enough of the silver stream to undog the wheels again.

## WAR NEWS.

## THE DEATH GAMBLE.

The love of gambling is strongly implanted in most of us—how strongly I never realised until the other day, when chatting with a wounded German from the front. "We used to gamble on the next man to be killed," he said. "We'd get up a little sweepstake, draw names and wait! There was always a favourite. I held that not altogether enviable position three times. But I disappointed my backers!"

"One day I noticed that a fellow a few yards away kept on turning round to look at me. He did it so often that at last I realised with a bit of a shock that he had drawn me in the sweepstake. He was waiting to see me tumble down with a bullet through me! I would have been worth 15s. to him!"

## TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

A Royal Proclamation published in a supplement to the *London Gazette* on January 7th states that "transactions carried into by persons, firms, or companies resident, carrying on business, or being in the United Kingdom."

(a) in respect of banking business with a branch situated outside the United Kingdom of an enemy person, firm, or company; or

(b) in respect of any description of business with a branch situated outside the United Kingdom of an enemy bank, shall be considered as transactions with an enemy.

Provided that the acceptance payment or other dealing with any negotiable instrument which was drawn before the date of this Proclamation shall not, if otherwise lawful, be deemed to be a transaction heretofore entered into within the meaning of this paragraph.

## SOLDIERS THREE.

That soldiers have an international language of their own was again proved a few days ago by an incident in the Rue de la Paix, Paris. A well-known Edinburgh man was walking down the street to his hotel, when he saw a couple of immense Turcos—both of them over 6ft. high—and between them a "bantam" Highlander, coming towards him.

"Hullo, Kiltie!" he shouted. "Where have you come from?" The civilian and the soldier—he was from "Glasgow"—shook hands, and the Highlander told his story. "We were a' in the trenches together," he said. "We were a' wounded in the same engagement, and we've just come out of the same hospital. We're going back to the front in a few days." "But do you understand what they say?" asked the man from Edinburgh. "Not me," was the reply. "But they canna tell a word I say. But we're getting on like a house on fire. We have no separated for two days. Come on, darlies!" And the grinning Turcos, linking arms with the "Kiltie," strode away.

## "I WANT WAR."

A CONFESSOR BY THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

Mr. Ian Malcolm told the following amazing story, at a public meeting in Kent, recently, of what the German Crown Prince said to him. "I have been in the diplomatic service in Berlin, and in January this year (1914) I was there when the Emperor's birthday was being celebrated. I had more than one conversation with the Crown Prince.

"On one occasion he said, 'You and I ought to be friends and divide Europe between us.' I said 'Really?' He said, 'Yes, and we can do it if you will just shut your eyes and let us take the French colonies.'

"I said, 'Sir, you hit me hard. I hardly know what to say, but I will say this first of all: I think you better try to make a success of the Colonies you have got—and I know most of them—before you take other people's. You must remember that such a proceeding as you suggest would mean war, and nobody wants war.'

"Gripping my arm the Crown Prince said, 'I beg your pardon. I want war. I want to smash those French swine.' "It is no good telling me after that the Germans did not want war," added Mr. Malcolm.

## ANGLOPHOBIE HAMBURG.

The special fury of Hamburg against England found full expression at the annual meeting on New Year's eve of Hamburg merchants. After a long speech on the economic situation by the President of the Chamber of Commerce a resolution was passed which concludes as follows:—

"The merchants of Hamburg have no regard to losses in money and property at a time when our sons and brothers enthusiastically offer their lives in a fight which is fought for the maintenance of the Fatherland. After such heavy sacrifices the fight must not be ended until all the disturbers of the world's peace, and especially England, who in her conduct of war outrages not only international law, but all morality and civility, are compelled to guarantee to a victorious Germany full freedom for the further peaceful development of her national and economic forces."

Herr Max Schinckel followed with a violent speech about England. After accusing England of every crime which has ever been invented by German newspapers, he said:—

"We know that it will be England again who will strive to the uttermost against a peace such as we now desire to win. It is not our business to decide when the right moment for the conclusion of peace is come. That will be settled by the strategic position and the military authorities. But we desire already to affirm that the merchants of Hamburg yield to nobody in the whole of Germany in the desire to arrive at a thorough settlement with England and a complete divorce. Only then will Germany be guaranteed full freedom for the further peaceful development of her national and economic forces."

## CHAINED TO THEIR GUNS.

A French officer fighting in the neighbourhood of Rheims writes:—After our battery had smothered the German trenches the infantry charged, but the Germans had fled. To the amazement of my men two German soldiers remained fastened to a machine-gun half covered with earth.

It appears that the Germans are so scared at our shells that it is becoming customary to chain them to the guns, the key being kept by officers.

## HOPE IN SUBMARINE WARFARE.

Captain Persius, writing in the *Berliner Tageblatt*, calls special attention to the fact that the success of the German submarine which torpedoed the *Formidable* was achieved during the night. He says that this fact is perhaps the most important among all the events of the war at sea. He says that, as it is well known that "countless" submarines are constantly at work, the small number of their successes shows how difficult their tasks are and how necessary it is not to exaggerate the capabilities of the submarine. At the same time, he thinks that there is increasing hope that Germany will be able, by this sort of warfare, to reduce the strength of the British Navy sufficiently to enable the German Battle Fleet to come into action.

## THE MUD ROUND BETHUNE.

The country where the fighting has been proceeding lately between our forces and the enemy is flat and marshy, and is now almost impassable in places. Everywhere, as far as the eye can see in the neighbourhood of Bethune, there is nothing—says "Eye-witness"—but trenches, ruins, mud. The mud of Poland is proverbial, but it is hard to believe that the difficulties produced by it are greater than those at present being experienced by both sides in some parts of our front. This applies especially to any advance over the low-lying areas which, besides being cut up by ditches, are water-logged and in some places pitted with shell craters full of water. In such conditions, also, the construction of entrenchments is no easy matter. The clay is so tenacious that it will not leave the shovel, which has continually to be scraped, while in the wettest places the soil is so liquid that parapets slide down into shapeless masses as soon as they are thrown up, and the sides of an excavation continually cave in. It is reported that in one place the mud is so bad that in a recent action between the French and the Germans neither side could fire their rifles, and clubbed them, or fought with shovels and pickaxes.

There is still no German newspaper which indulges in wilder excesses of Chauvinistic rage than the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, which has usually been regarded as the most respectable and moderate organ in Germany. It now uses language like this:—

The English have won successes not in any open battle with an enemy capable of resistance, but only where they were greatly superior. Therefore they have compensated themselves by a shameful system of robbing and plundering. They conduct the war not like a civilized people, but like common pirates. As all the world has already seen, ideal motives never had any deciding importance for them from the beginning, but they fought solely for personal and economic interests and in the effort to destroy their chief economic competitor. They no longer have any respect for the law. They acquire themselves of all their obligations, rob private property, and declare all the subjects of enemy States to be prisoners.

"Everything which has hitherto passed as international law has been trodden under foot by the English. They have carried on the war not like a *Kultur* nation, but like a robber State, and their meanest instincts have broken out. That, of course, does not prevent them from posing as the appointed protectors of right and of *Kultur*, but they will no longer impose upon impartial critics by their hypocrisy."

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Hongkong, 27th October, 1914. [104]

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## SHIPPING

## ARRIVALS.

TUJILWONG, Dutch str., 3,600, Oldenburger, 7th February—Batavia, Sugar and General.—Java-China-Japan Line.

## LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. str. *Albia* left Singapore for this port on the 7th February, p.m., with the outward English mails, and is due here on the 12th February, at about 5 p.m.  
The P.M. str. *Mongolia* arrived at Manila on the 7th February, and will be despatched from that port for Hongkong on the 10th February, and is expected to arrive here on the 12th February, a.m.

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

## AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. str. *St. Albans* left Sydney for this port (via Queensland Ports and Manila) on the 27th January, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 18th February.

## MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The Barber Line str. *St. Egbert* left New York for Hongkong via Suez Canal on the 2nd January and is due to arrive here about the beginning of March; and the Barber Line str. *Bolton Castle* for Hongkong via Panama Canal left New York on the 29th January and is therefore due to arrive here about the beginning of April.

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH

## HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



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FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALAYA COAST.)

S.S. "CHINESE PRINCE" On or about 16th Feb.

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Hongkong, 19th January, 1915. [183]

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"ORIENTAL," Captain A. L. Valentini, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port for HONGKONG on FRIDAY, the 12th February, 1915, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with the Co.'s s.s. "MOLDAVIA" from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay and transhipped to the s.s. "CALLEDONIA" due in London on the 26th March, 1915.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent, Hongkong, 1st February, 1915. [1]

## AMERICAN &amp; ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PANAMA

## THE Steamship

"ROYAL PRINCE," Captain Coull, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, 24th February.

For Freight, etc., apply to THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents, Hongkong, 29th January, 1915. [230]

## SIEN TING.

SURGEON DENTIST, No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET, TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation Free. Hongkong, 21st September, 1914. [92]

## A LING &amp; CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

## FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging. Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

Telephone 1219 Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [94]

## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "1," nearest Hongkong "2," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "3," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "4," together with the number denoting the section.

## SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	DEPT.	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	ORIENTAL	Brit. str.	—	A. L. Valentini	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 13th inst., at Noon.
LONDON & SINGAPORE VIA PANAMA, COLOMBO, SO	NAMUR	Brit. str.	—	A. Collyer	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 31st Mar., at 10 A.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & LIVERPOOL	KAGO MARU	Jan. str.	—	Shimizu	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 11th inst., at Noon.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & LIVERPOOL	VILLE DE LA COTE	From str.	—	—	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 20th inst., at 1 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.O., & SINGAPORE VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN	SADO MARU	Jan. str.	—	K. Asakawa	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 20th inst., at 1 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.O., & SINGAPORE VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN	SEATTLE MARU	Jan. str.	—	T. Saito	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 20th inst., at 1 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.O., & SINGAPORE VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN	MEXICO MARU	Jan. str.	—	N. Kobayashi	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 20th inst., at 1 P.M.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	CHINASS PRINCE	Brit. str.	—	—	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	On 20th inst., at 1 P.M.
NEW YORK VIA PANAMA	ROYAL PRINCE	Brit. str.	—	—	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 20th inst., at 1 P.M.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & SINGAPORE	MONTAGNE	Brit. str.	—	Coull	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 20th inst., at 1 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, & SINGAPORE	NIPPON MARU	Jan. str.	—	A. G. Stevens	TOYO KAISEN KAISHA	On 20th inst., at 1 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, & SINGAPORE	MONGOLIA	Jan. str.	—	Emery Rice	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 20th inst., at 1 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, & SINGAPORE	SHINTO MARU	Jan. str.	—	H. S. Smith	TOYO KAISEN KAISHA	On 20th inst., at 1 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, & SINGAPORE	AYO MARU	Jan. str.	—	J. Hill	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 20th inst., at 1 P.M.
SEKIOAN, PASADENA & CHINA PORTS VIA JAPAN	ADDANAM	Jan. str.	—	G. L. Smith	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 20th inst., at 1 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	HITACHI MARU	Jan. str.	—	T. Saito	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 20th inst., at 1 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TAIYUAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	P. W. Grierison	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst., at 1 P.M.
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, & JAPAN	GOJIBAY	Brit. str.	—	—	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 20th inst., at 1 P.M.
YOKOHAMA KOBE & MOJI	YATSHINGO	Brit. str.	—	Jacrot	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 20th inst., at 1 P.M.
KAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TAKATA MAU	Jan. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 20th inst., at 1 P.M.
KAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TANOG MARU	Jan. str.	—	Y. Iidoll	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 20th inst., at 1 P.M.
CHONGSHING	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. H. Laver	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst., at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	Perrin de Bussac	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 20th inst., at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	Spencer Wilde	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 20th inst., at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. Mestral	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst., at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	G. W. Cookman, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 20th inst., at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	Lloyd Jones	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst., at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. F. Richard	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 20th inst., at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	H. Nomura	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 20th inst., at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. Collyer	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 20th inst., at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	Y. Yamamoto	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst., at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	K. Hattori	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 20th inst., at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	K. Murakami	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 20th inst., at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. W. Evans	DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & Co.	On 20th inst., at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. O. Peasmore	DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & Co.	On 20th inst., at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. H. Steward	DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & Co.	On 20th inst., at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. E. Hodgins	DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & Co.	On 20th inst., at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	Pennetfather	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst., at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. G. G. Leont	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 20th inst., at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	Tough	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 20th inst., at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	Torada	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 20th inst., at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	T. A. Mitchell	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 20th inst., at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	Sakamoto	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 20th inst., at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	D. A. Gardiner	THE BANK LINE LTD.	On 20th inst., at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	R. A. Matthews	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 20th inst., at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	D. W. Ritchie	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 20th inst., at 1 P.M.

## INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG"	Thursday, 11th Feb., D'light.
HONGKONG & HAIPHONG	"LOKSANG"	Thursday, 11th Feb., 8 A.M.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Friday, 12th Feb., Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 13th Feb., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"KONGSANG"	Sunday, 14th Feb., D'light.
YOKOHAMA, KOBE and MOJI	"KATSHING"	Tuesday, 15th Feb., D'light.
TIENTSIN	"CHONGSHING"	Friday, 19th Feb., D'light.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALUTTA	"FOOKSANG"	Saturday, 20th Feb., 3 P.M.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 20th Feb., 3 P.M.

## RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

The Steamers "KONGSANG," "NAMSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. This service is supplemented by the "YATSHING," "KUMIANG," and "KUMIANG," and leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning via direct to Hongkong. Time compiled 6 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A fully qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yancheng, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Wai, Nankow, and other ports.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kuddat, Lahad Datta, Singapore, Tawau, Usman, and other ports.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch. 4.

Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 9th February, 1915. GENERAL MANAGERS. [6]

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

## YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking

Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Telephone No. 215.

AGENTS

Hongkong, 16th April, 1914.

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## THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

## "SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARDS.

FOR STEAMERS DATE OF DEPARTURE

## TRANS-PACIFIC "SHIRE" AND "GLEN" JOINT SERVICE.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to Telephone No. 215 Sub Ex. No.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1915.

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## PACIFIC MAILS S.S. CO.

## MODERN HIGH POWERED TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMERS.

MONGOLIA 27000 tons MANCHURIA 27000 tons

KOREA 18000 tons SIBERIA 18000 tons

CHINA 10200 tons NILE 2000 tons

PERSIA 8000 tons

Between Hong Kong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco

"THE SUNSHINE BEET"—The Most Comfortable Route to America and Europe

MONGOLIA ..... Sailing WED'DAY, 17th Feb., at 1 P.M.

PERSIA (via Manila) ..... TUESDAY, 2nd Mar., at Noon.

KOREA ..... TUESDAY, 9th Mar., at 1 P.M.

SIBERIA ..... WED'DAY, 17th Mar., at 1 P.M.

These steamers are famous for their modern equipment, comfort, and the superiority of the cuisine, which is under the personal supervision of Mr. V. Monti, the world-famous caterer. Large staterooms, equipped with electric fans, and running water. Berths equipped with electric reading lamps. Numerous amusements—salt water swimming tank, billiard, croquet, chess, etc.—with a full and well-stocked library.

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is Our First Consideration.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to

R. C. MORTON, AGENT,

King's Buildings,

Tel. No. 141.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S

## STEAMSHIP LINE.

## THE INTERMEDIATE STEAMSHIP

## "MONTEAGLE"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

VANCOUVER

Accepting Cargo and Passengers for Canada, the United States, West India, London, etc.

24th FEBRUARY AND 1st MAY.

Subsequent dates of sailing will be announced later;

## PASSAGE RATES:—

VANCOUVER £31; LONDON £43 and £45.

Rates to other Ports furnished upon application.

For Freight or Passage apply—

D. W. CRADDOCK.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1915.

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## SHIPPING IN PORT.

## STEAMERS.

RIGER, Norwegian str., 875, E. Fingalson, 4th February—Dairen 29th January, 1915, and Ban Oil—Chinese.

FRANCISCO, Chinese str., 968, Bains, 4th February—Shanghai 1st February, 1915, General—Chinese.

HAIPHONG, British str., 1,287, W. C. Passmore, 7th February—Swatow 8th February, General—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

HANOI, British str., 750, Le Chavalier, 8th February—Haiphong 2nd February, General—A. R. Marty.

HSIN KONG, Chinese str., 1,262, A. P. Sangster, 7th February—Shanghai 4th February, General—Chinese.

HUE, French str., 716, A. Cornelinse, 8th February—Haiphong 4th February, General—A. R. Marty.

HUNAN, British str., 1,143, Hobbs, 4th February—Swatow 3rd February, 1915, General—Butterfield & Swire.

ITSUKUSHIMA MARU, Japanese str., 2,601, Kamimura, 4th February—Mito 29th January, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

JAVA MARU, Japanese str., 2,847, D. Fuchigami, 6th February—Moji 30th January, General—Osaka Kaisha.

KANROW, British str., 1,222, J. Gibbs, 5th February—Shanghai 2nd February, General—Butterfield & Swire.

KANAKUS, British str., 2,593, F. J. Applebold, 5th February—Sun Francisco 4th January, Bulk Oil—Standard Oil Co.

LOKSANG, British str., 997, D. W. Ritchie, 7th February—Haiphong 6th February, General—Butterfield & Swire.

LUCROW, British str., 1,221, Meathrel, 7th February—Shanghai 4th February, General—Butterfield & Swire.

MAUSANG, British str., 1,644, 5th February—Sandakan 20th January, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

MONTAGLE, British str., 3,653, F. L. Davidson, 17th January—Bombay 1st January, Nil—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

NIPPON MARU, Japanese str., 3,460, K. Hashimoto, 25th January—Shanghai 22nd January, General—Tokyo Kaisha.

PREUPHENT, British str., 1,356, C. W. Bird, 7th February—Saigon 3rd February, Rice—Chinese.

ROBERT DOLLAR, American str., 3,450, R. L. Morton, 6th February—Manila 3rd February, Hemp—Robert Dollar & Co.

SABINE, RICKMERS, Dutch str., 515, J. Schmeunier, 5th February—Swatow 4th February, Ballast—Asiatic Petroleum Co.

SADARADI, Dutch str., 1,237, J. Lieberg, 5th February—Singapore 27th January, Bulk Oil—Asiatic Petroleum Co.

SHANONG, British str., 3,225, Reid, 6th February—San Francisco 5th February, Ballast—Standard Oil Co.

SADO MARU, Japanese str., 6,227, K. Asakawa, 31st January—Shanghai 28th January, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

SELUIN, Norwegian str., 885, D. Hovbrenner, 4th February—Bangkok 28th January, Rice—Thoresen & Co.

STISANO, British str., 1,778, H. Simpson, 4th February—Weihaiwei 25th January, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

TAMING, British str., 1,350, G. H. Pennefather, 5th February—Manila 2nd February, Sugar and General—Butterfield & Swire.

## VISITORS AT HOTELS

## HONGKONG HOTELS.

Mr. E. S. Abraham Mr. E. M. Joseph  
Mr. H. G. Allen Mr. R. M. Joseph  
Mr. G. E. Anderson Mr. Edw. Larmore  
Mr. & Mrs. A. H. Lee Mr. W. D. Lee  
Anderson and maid Mr. G. I. Lloyd  
Mr. J. H. Backhouse Mr. & Mrs. L. L. Loo  
Mr. H. B. W. Mr. A. L. Loo  
Mr. Bacon Capt. & Mrs. Lundberg  
Mr. E. B. Bate Mr. R. B. Mann and son  
Mr. L. Beckingale Mr. I. N. Mamm  
Mr. W. D. Beckingale Mr. H. J. M. dilling  
Mr. G. A. Bena Dr. & Mrs. A. M. dilling  
Mr. E. B. Bell Mr. J. M. dilling  
Mr. O. D. J. Bell Mr. J. M. dilling  
Mr. & Mrs. Bewick Mr. G







## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The *Onit*, with the *FRISCO MAIL*, is due to arrive here to-day.

The *Chonan*, with the *MAIL FROM LONDON* (via Siberia) of Tuesday, the 5th inst., is due to arrive here to-morrow.

The *Malla*, with the *ENGLISH MAIL*, left Singapore on Sunday, the 7th inst., and is due to arrive here on Friday, the 12th inst., at 5 p.m.

FOR	PER	DATE
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, JAPAN via NAGA-SAKI, HONOLULU, UNITED STATES, SOUTH AMERICA via SAN FRANCISCO and UNITED KINGDOM via CANADA...	Nippon Maru	Tuesday, 9th, 9:00 A.M.
Japan via Nagasaki...	Tango Maru	Tuesday, 9th, 9:00 A.M.
Fort Bayard and Haiphong...	Hue	Tuesday, 9th, 10:00 A.M.
Pakhol and Haiphong...	Hanoi	Tuesday, 9th, 10:00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China...	Typhoon	Tuesday, 9th, 10:00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Moji, Victoria, B.C., Seattle and United Kingdom via Canada...	Sado Maru	Tuesday, 9th, 10:00 A.M.
(EUROPE via SIBERIA)		
Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Brit. P.O. Friday, the 12th inst.		
Swallow, Amoy and Foochow...	Haiting	Tuesday, 9th, 1:00 P.M.
Philippine Islands...	Taming	Tuesday, 9th, 3:00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China...	Kancho	Tuesday, 9th, 3:00 P.M.
Bangkok...	Selin	Tuesday, 9th, 4:00 P.M.
Swallow...	Haiman	Wednesday, 10th, Noon
Ningpo, Shanghai and North China...	Pakhoi	Wednesday, 10th, 4:00 P.M.
Bothow and Haiphong...	Lokong	Wednesday, 10th, 4:00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China...	Bangong	Wednesday, 10th, 4:00 P.M.
Swallow, Amoy and Foochow...	Kajo Maru	Thursday, 11th, 11:00 A.M.
Straits, Colombo, Malacca and United Kingdom SHANGHAI and NORTH CHINA.	Kamo Maru	Thursday, 11th, 11:00 A.M.
(EUROPE via SIBERIA)		
Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Brit. P.O. Monday, 16th inst.		
Amoy and Foochow...	Haitan	Thursday, 11th, 5:00 P.M.
Bandan...	Mausang	Friday, 12th, 10:00 A.M.
BRITISH, BURMA, CHINA, ADELAIDE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADELAIDE, EGYPT and EUROPE		
(Late Letters 10:00 A.M. to 11 A.M. Extra postage 10 cents.)		
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)		
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Thursday, 11th inst. at 5 P.M.		

## BANKS

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCH  
HANDELSBANK

(NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCH-INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK)  
ESTABLISHED 1863.  
Authorized Capital Fl. 30,000,000 (£2,500,000)  
Paid-up Capital... Fl. 19,907,900 (£1,659,000)  
Reserve Fund... Fl. 7,765,500 (£647,125)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.  
HEAD AGENTS: BATAVIA.  
LONDON BANKERS:  
THE WILLIAMS DEACONS BANK.  
SWISS BANKVEREIN.

The Bank transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money on Current Account and on Fixed Deposit at rates which may be ascertained on application.

G. A. DUNLOP, Manager,  
No. 8, Des Voeux Road Central,  
Hongkong, 17th November, 1914. [12]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,  
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1852.  
HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital... £1,200,000  
Reserve Fund... £1,800,000  
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.  
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

WM. DICKSON, Manager,  
Hongkong, 9th June, 1914. [118]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital... £15,000,000  
Reserve Funds... £1,500,000 at 2/- = £15,000,000  
Silver... £18,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors £15,000,000

COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS:  
Hon. Mr. D. L. LAMDALE—Chairman,  
W. L. PATTERSON, Esq.—Deputy Chairman,  
S. H. DODD, Esq., P. H. HOLYAK, Esq.,  
G. T. M. EDKINS, Esq., J. A. PLUMMER, Esq.,  
C. S. GUBBY, Esq., Hon. Mr. E. SHELLER.

CHIEF MANAGERS:  
Hongkong—N. J. STARR.  
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN.

LONDON BANKERS:  
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.  
On Current Account at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.  
On Fixed Deposits.

For 3 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.  
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.  
For 12 months, 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.  
N. J. STARR,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 11th November, 1914. [9]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF  
INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital... £1,500,000  
Subscribed... £1,250,000  
Paid-up... £825,000  
Reserve Fund... £675,000

BANKERS:  
BANK OF ENGLAND,  
and  
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

A. E. LINTON,  
Manager,  
Hongkong, 10th July, 1913. [119]

## BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING  
CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE: Wall Street, New York.  
LONDON OFFICE: Bishopsgate, E.C.

CAPITAL PAID-UP (U.S. Gold) \$3,250,000  
RESERVE FUNDS... 4,060,000

(Gold) \$7,310,000

All kinds of FOREIGN and LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.  
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL,  
Manager.  
9, Queen's Road,  
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1914. [193]

THE BANK OF CHINA, GOVERN-  
MENT BANK

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL  
MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1913.)

Authorized Capital... \$30,000,000.  
Paid-up Capital... \$10,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES:  
SHANGHAI: NANKING: Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusih, Wuhu, Anching, Fatsing, Tsingking, Soochow, Hsiaoow, Shashi, Ichang, Nanchang, Tientsin, Peking, Tientsin, Luanhsien, Tsinghsien, Hsingtai, Hangchow, Wenchow, Shaohsien, Chiehshien, Lanchi, Huchow, Ningpo, Kaitung, Changteh, Sinyang, Lohu, Chowku, Tsinan, Chowsien, Tientsin, Linchi, Lintsing, Tientsin, Yihuh, Haiming, Chafu, Tsingtao, Tientsin, Yenchow, Foochow, CHANGCHUN: Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Tientsin, Tientsin, Chinchow, Antung, CANTON: Kowloon, Peking: Kueihua, Suiyuanchow, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH:  
Interest allowed on current account and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted; loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home exchange.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1914. [152]

## THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL  
CHARTER).

Capital Subscribed... Yen 10,000,000.  
Capital Paid-up... 3,750,000.  
Reserve Funds... 3,750,000.

President: KAZUTOSHI YAGI, Esq.  
Vice-President: KOTUNAKAGAWA, Esq.

DIRECTORS:  
IYETOSHI SADA, Esq.,  
KYOROKU YAMAMOTO, Esq.,  
SHINGO MINAMI, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE:  
TAIPEI, FORMOSA (TAIWAN).

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:  
Akou, Kagi, Makung, Tainan,  
Amoy, Kienlo, Oosaka, Taito,  
Canton, Kiohng, Shanghai, Taito,  
Poochow, Kiohng, Singapore, Yokohama,  
Giran, Kobe, Shichiku, Tamsui,  
Hongkong, London, Swatow, Tokyo.

LONDON BANKERS:  
PARR'S BANK,  
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

Correspondents at: Cheribon, Cheshan, Dairen, Fusan, Iloilo, Jolo, Macassar, Mukden, Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Samarang, Seoul, Shimonoseki, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama, Zamboanga.

HONGKONG OFFICE:  
3, DES VOEUX ROAD.

The Bank Transacts Every Description of General Banking and Exchange Business. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits.

K. TSUDZURABARA,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 7th January, 1915. [116]

## COMMERCIAL.

## CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTA- TIONS CASH.	RETURN ON BASIS OF LAST DIV'D.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$125, sellers	
China Bank Corporation, Limited	60,000	\$12	all	\$11, sal. \$10.	
China Light and Power Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$5	all	\$4, sellers	
China Provident, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	all	\$7.95, buyers	
Cotton Mills					
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	40,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 131	
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	\$5, buyers	
(In Liquidation)	40,000	\$7 1/2	all	\$35, sellers	
Dairy Farm Company, Limited					
Doonan and Wharfedale	60,000	\$50	all	\$57, sellers	
H'kong & Wharfedale Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$57, sellers	
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$62 1/2	all	Tls. 51, buyers	
Shai, Deck and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 90, buyers	
Shai, and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	\$10	all	\$5.85, sellers	
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	all	\$36 1/2, buyers	
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$124, buyers	
Hongkong Hotel Company Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$193	
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	all	\$25	
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	\$10	
H'kong & South China Steam Fishery Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$5.20	
Hongkong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$5.20	
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	125,000	5/-	all	\$5.20	
INSURANCE					
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$342 1/2, buyers	
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$150, sellers	
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$390, buyers	
North China Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	\$25	Tls. 160, buyers	
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,000	\$25	\$25	\$315, buyers	
Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd.	12,000	\$100	\$50	\$215, buyers	
LANDS AND BUILDINGS					
H'kong Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	\$110, sal. & sol.	
Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd.	10,000	\$100	all	\$55, buyers	
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.	25,000	\$100	\$75	\$71, sales	
Hongkong Land and Building Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$44	
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$50	Tls. 101	
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	78,000	Tls. 50	all	\$68	
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	12,500	\$50	all	\$68	
Manohappti tot Mijun, Pook-on	250,000	Gds. 10	all	Tls. 40, buyers	
Landhouse exploitation in Langkat					
Mining					
Chinese Engine and M. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	\$2	all	32/-, sellers	
Heavord Tin and Rubber Estate, Ltd.	220,000	\$2	all	\$5, buyers	
Ramb Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$2	all	\$104	
Tromm Mines, Limited	150,000	\$2	all	\$1	
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$1	
Palmer & Farquhar of the Tonkin Societe des	50,000	\$10	all	\$1	
REFINERIES					
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$93, buyers	
Luyon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$14, buyers	
SEAMING COMPANIES					
China and Pacific Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	all	\$6, buyers	
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$25	all	\$29, sellers	
H'kong, Canton & Macao S.S. Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$15	all	\$194, buyers	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$25	all	\$66, sellers	
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	\$25	all	\$87, sales	
Star Ferry Company, Limited	40,000	\$10	all	\$38, sellers	
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	all	\$4, buyers	
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	all	\$6 1/2, sellers	
STORES AND DISPENSARIES					
Powell, Wm., Limited	15,000	\$7	all	\$7, sellers	
Watson & Co., A. E., Limited	90,000	\$10	all	\$19	
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$19	

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.  
HONGKONG, 8th FEBRUARY, 1915.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTA- TIONS CASH.	RETURN ON BASIS OF LAST DIV'D.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$125, sellers	
China Bank Corporation, Limited	60,000	\$12	all	\$11, sal. \$10.	
China Light and Power Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$5	all	\$4, sellers	
China Provident, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	all	\$7.95, buyers	
Cotton Mills					
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Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd.	10,000	\$100	all	\$55, buyers	
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.	25,000	\$100	\$75	\$71, sales	
Hongkong Land and Building Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$44	
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$50	Tls. 101	
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Watson & Co., A. E., Limited	90,000	\$10	all	\$19	
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$19	

Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1895	Tls. 767,200.	Tls. 250	7% p. annum	Par.